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For Zion's Herald. "INERTIA AND THEOLOGY."

After a recapitulation of the prominent points of his former article, Dr. Warren passes "once more in review" those doctrines whose traditional proofs we have seen invalidated, and inquires as to the possible results in each case of an effort to reconstruct our argumentation independent of the old "mechanical theory of matter."

I. In connection with the first doctrine examined, the change the Doctor anticipates is nothing less than the entire supplanting of natural theology by a fresh, vigorous and sound philosophy of religion. To make this clear he gives us the following definitions: " Natural theology, though properly signifying 'the science which treats of the being, attributes and will of God as evincible from created objects,' has usually been restricted in English literature to treatises or parts of treatises aiming at nothing more than the mere demmises and arguments 'which the candid atheist must admit as fair and reasonable." "The philosophy of. religion on the other hand may be defined as that science which, starting from the moral religious phenomena, busies itself with the various theories which have been proposed for their explanation, collates, sifts, and tests these, exposing the false, discovering and establishing the true."

The change suggested is nothing less than "the abandonment of all endeavors to logically demonstrate the existence of God on principles independent of the moral and religious nature of man, and the subatitution of a defense of religion based upon itself and its own phenomena." The desirableness of this change is argued from the ground that it "would at once relieve the natural theologian from a false position, and enable him to meet the pretensions of his

That we may see the difficulty that stands in the way of one who would develop a system of natural theology while it is expected that he will "show himself able to establish the truth of theism by arguments admissible by the candid atheist," we are introduced to a student who at the onset fancies that this can be done; but, after he passes through the ideological ar gument for the existence of God as presented by Anselm, Mendelssohn and Des Cartes, he becomes suspicious of the validity of this argument, and finds it " has long ago been abandoned by all reliable metaphysicians and divines as nothing better than an acute and plausible fallacy." He next takes up the argument from the natural world, but finds himself incapable of deducing an "unbeginning, everduring," infinite spirit Cause, from finite material effects. If he turns to the argument from the indications of design he finds the atheist has as good ground to predicate intelligence as a property of matter as he has to attribute to it dynamic forces. "Thus terminate the efforts of one champion of theism." But he has the comfort of "companions in distress." He hears a Pearson confess that, "we cannot, by a strict process of inductive reasoning, infer from one or more finite effects that the cause of them is absolutely infinite" Thompson and Tullock unite in the caveat. "No strictly logical demonstration of the being of God can be constructed." "If all we are able to do in this department is to give a philosophical explanaena of religion, and thereby justification of them as a part of the varied phenomena of life, then let us promise nothing more."

"But again, the scientific method pursued by natural theologians is, according to their own account, a false one. They employ as we have seen the synthetic method, whereas their own descriptions of the science demand the analytic." This point is illustrated and sustained by reference to the notice which natural theologians have taken of the difference be-

Hamilton assert it in his lectures on Mataphysics?"

notice of 'the candid atheist,' except incidentally, would be carry the world before him with his unan- be mockery, seeing their time was so short. swered demonstrations?" This atheist "is an imaginary being," and the aim of the science "is not a as we wait and watch the approach of that fated polemic but an apologetic one;" and our treatises hour that has been appointed as the period of human are written for the "edification of pious young men life. That night dragged slowly by, as sleeplessly we studying for the ministry. Why operate then in this turned upon our restless couch and thought of the roundabout way?" "But, thirdly," if the aim of the men whose lives must end with the meridian of the science were polemic, the religious phenomena in the morrow. We had learned that one was a husband world will furnish us better ground for defense of our and father; we thought of that wife to be made a

can be attained without violence to nature."

The deistic theory fails to meet the first demand; honored graves. the orthodox fails to meet the second; the theory of The morning twilight, dull and sombre, broke on

"But the dynamic theory meets all the demands of the Christian system. It does not make matter eter- tary, led by their regimental or brigade commanders nal;" and "if it allows to nature a relative self-sub-sistence and efficiency it does not thereby render the natural world any more independent of God's will their position in double lines, in a hollow square. A and power than all created minds are conceded to solemn expression marked the war-worn visage of matter a real efficiency," and thereby rendering it sad fate of his dishonored, fallen comrades. Many nism to nature." The manner in which this theory eyes swam in tears, many hearts swelled with sighs meets the third demand is illustrated by a comparison of the relation which exists between the human soul | Precisely at 12 o'clock, a small procession consis

chemistry, and "is so identified with the most advanced science of the age, that in the construction of feelings. The other, attended by his chaplain, walked

two articles is not "to argue down the old theory of physics nor to argue up the new," but to answer the weighty questions, "Where are we? Whither drifting?" &c.; and anything which may " seem to have a polemic bearing" on either theory " is only incidental to the main discussion." "We call attention thus expressly to this point, not because of any lack of confidence in the dynamic view of physics." This view, however, is "undeniably revolutionary in the department of theology, and something must be done." Let the champion of the deistic or orthodox theory " enter the appropriate forum and scientifically refute the dynamic theory;" the believer in second causes, either spiritual or material, has a different task. " His scientific treatises are full of contradictions and sophisms. If he can find any safer or more advantageous basis on which to reconstruct them than that which we have suggested, he owes it to the cause of Windsor Locks, Conn., Oct. 28. truth to set it forth."

THE PLACE OF PARDON.

There is a spot to me more dear, Than native vale or mountain, A spot for which affection's tear Springs grateful from its fountain 'T is not where kindred souls abound Though that is almost heaven. But where I first my Saviour found, And felt my sins forgiven.

Hard was my toil to reach the shore, Long tossed upon the ocean; Above me was the thunder's roar, Beneath, the waves' commotion Darkly the pall of night was thrown Around me, pale with terror; In that dark hour how did my groan Ascend for years of error!

Sinking and panting as for breath. I knew not help was near me: And cried, "O, save me, Lord, from deam Immortal Saviour, hear me."
Then, quick as thought I felt him mine, My Saviour stood before me, I saw his brightness round me shine,

And shouted, "Glory! Glory!" O sacred hour ! O hallowed spot ! Where love Divine first found me : Wherever falls my distant lot, My heart shall linger round thee; Up to my home in heaven, Down will I cast my eyes once more Where I was first forgiven.

WHERE I WENT AND WHAT I SAW.

DEAR HERALD :- Early on the morning of the 12th of November, Col. Buckner, of the 79th Ohio, called and informed me that two soldiers in Maj: Gen. tween our standpoint and that occupied by such as Sheridan's Division had been sentenced to be should be s had never heard of a God. The conclusion is, that for desertion, that the warrant for their execution treated in this manner the science cannot thrive, and had just been received, and they were to die tomorrow. He suggested that I should ascertain at once To the objection that "the abandonment of the old if clerical counsel had been provided for the prisonmethod would be tantamount to a confession of deers. Accordingly without delay, I hastened away to feat," the reply is made: "What and if this conces- Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, located about a mile sion has already been made?" "Does not even so distant, where I learned that two soldiers were to be cautious and modest a philosopher as Sir William publicly shot the next day at about the hour of 12, M. I was told that one was a papist, the other a pro-" Does not every writer who denies the validity of the testant, and that chaplain Haigh, of the 36th Illinois, of old a priori argument and the adequacy of the a posteriori reiterate the confession?" Judging from just assigned as his religious adviser. After informing our standard works this confession " is quite in order." the officer where a priest could be found for the other "But, secondly, suppose we were to decline further convict, I returned to my quarters declining an invitation to see the prisoners, feeling an intrusion would

aith than the old ground of argument.

Widow, of those children to become orphans. Of the other we were told, he had a widowed mother and a The Doctor thinks that, if natural science had not loving sister in their prairie home in Illinois. We advanced to revolutionize theology, our theology must thought of the probable happy past of these men, of ultimately have interfered with science at this point, as all other theories but the dynamic were "inade- about them, of that proud and tearful hour when quate to the demands of the Christian system." These honorable in the service of their country, they, demands are, "(1) The absolute dependence of the turning from the tender embrace of loved ones, world upon the divine will, both as to the commence waived their last good bye and marched away for the ment and continuation of its existence; (2.) Its rela-bloody field. Poor fellows, their campaigning is tive independence of the divine power so that God over, and the bright day dreams of honorable discan come into the relation of physical antagonism to charge, of rest and repose in the bosom of their famit without self-contradiction; (3) An interplay of di- ilies, is dashed forever; while the wires in a few vine and natural agency, by which supernatural ends | hours shall flash the dreadful intelligence to bleeding hearts, that they have sunken in bloody and dis-

Dr. N. W. Taylor, which is but a modification of that the eastern sky, the sun came soberly up, dressed in of Leibnitz, although the only consistent position for his bathing robes, and seemed ready for weeping, the New England Calvinist, fails to meet the third while the veil of sadness spread its dark and grace demand; for in the light of this "there can be no ful folds over his careworn visage, which seemed response on the part of God to the prayer of faith or in sympathy with the sorrows of the sons of earth. cry of need, but such as was provided for in the way As if hiding his face from the bloody scenes then of natural law before the foundation of the world." preparing, the king of day mounted his accustomed Some hard things are said, in this connection, of the pathway, till met by the gentle breezes of this south orthodox theory. "Even the little which it pretends ern clime, which kissing the dark clouds from his to explain it only distorts and misconstrues," "A brow, left his bright face, full of compassion in all theory which belies universal human belief, and traces the beauty of its southern softness, tenderly turned all natural abnormalities to immediate divine volitions, toward us. How strange the contrast in the beauty, cannot be repudiated with too great promptness and loveliness and innocency of nature, and the bloody malice of contending sinful man.

The hour drew on; and with it, long lines of mili-It meets the second demand, "by attributing to every man; there was no careless mirth, no reckless that hour, that never felt tears or sighs in battle.

and body to that which God sustains to nature. Of ing of the prisoners, bearers and a guard detailed as course the illustration must be understood in the light executioners, with fife and drum, moving to the of the dynamic theory. This theory then is the only strains of a funeral dirge, took up their line of march one that will meet all these demands. It presents it- from the prisoners' quarters, 1,300 yards distant from the refore not merely as the most eligible but as the only eligible one.

Finally, this theory is in harmony with the most upon the shoulders of four men. The Catbolic reliable results of metaphysics, astronomy and organic walked between two priests, took but little notice of

a comprehensive Christian philosophy it must be adopted, or more."

Ill. In treating of the third doctrine reviewed, after noticing the importance to Christianity of a "epiritualistic basis," although we may not deduce from this the necessary immortality of the soul, we are about the proper construction of our psychology, independent of the old method persented in the spering "the voice of consciousness as a reliable as the voice of sense."

This method will start with the known phenomena of mind it will then code devel and then bowed with the chaplain in a brief but importance of the consciousness as a reliable as the voice of sense."

This method will start with the known phenomena of minds it will then ceddece and define it will then cedit with component of minds in the centre of their cause, and holding fast to in of the nature of their cause, and holding fast to in of the nature of their cause, and holding fast to in of the nature of their cause, and holding fast to in of the nature of their cause, and holding fast to in of the nature of their cause, and holding fast to in of the nature of their cause, and holding fast to in of the nature of their cause, and hold himself on his coffin. The other had fallen on his his coffin. The officer now advanced and bandaged their eyes, replacing their hats on their heads.

> bosom, pointed to his heart, signifying to his comrades The signal was given; click, click, ran along the line as the soldiers cocking their muskets brought them to their shoulders-another signal-a report,

> and without a struggle all was over. The order was given, the music pealed forth in solemn strains, the troops were in motion. Taking the arm of a Colonel in pensive musings we moved

Chattanooga, Nov., 1863.

For Zion's Herald. GEN. CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT, OF CRANS-TON, RHODE ISLAND.

BY REV. S. W. COGGESHALL, D.D. Col. Christopher Lippitt, of Cranston. commande one of the three regiments which Governor Cook, of Rhode Island, sent to reinforce Washington at New York, after the disastrous battle of Brooklyn Heights, in September, 1776. These three regiments, with two from Massachusetts, formed a brigade. They accompanied Washington in his retreat across the Hudson, through the Jerseys, and over the Delaware, in the fall of that gloomy year. With him they also re-crossed the Delaware through masses of floating ice, on the memorable last day of the year, and were present with him at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, which turned the tide of that war. Col. Lippitt's regiment at this time comprised more than a third of the men, and had but 18 days to serve. But they went into winter quarters at Morristown, with Washington, soon after. Upon retiring from the Continental army, Col. Lippitt resided upon his estate, situated in the southwestern corner of the ton, near the Coventry and Warwick lines. When the Methodist preachers came into the State he and In the eloquent, burning words of another: his family were among the first to receive and to

The first meeting-house erected within the bounds this circuit, and the second in the State, was built General Lippitt, on his own land, about the year 796, in the southwest corner of Cranston. It is yet anding, though no longer used for religious purposes. This, like all other of our ecclesiastical buildings of hat period, was humble enough in its architectural oportions and adornment; but around it cluster uch associations as no other Methodist church in Rhode Island can boast. Here, many of the oldfashioned quarterly meetings were held, when the people gathered from all the northern and western ortions of the state, and the adjacent parts of Mashusetts as far as Taunton; and prayers, exhortaons, sermons and other religious exercises succeeded ours, from Saturday noon till Monday morning. The most distinguished Methodist names of the time. thers, often held forth the word of life to the hungry multitudes. Bishop Asbury, under date of Sunlay, June 20, 1802, speaks of a service held in this resent. But two live bishops, with attendant clergy and such unusual services, were not to be seen every lay, in a country neighborhood in Rhode Island.

The old soldier died on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1824, in the 80th year of his age. On his tombstone is inscribed the words, "As the early part of his life was devoted to he cause of his country, so was the latter part to the people, endeavoring to draw their attention he died Aug. 6, 1836, in her 82d year. She was a rofessor of religion forty years, says the inscription on her headstone; not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. They were both riginally members of the Church of England, and e Book of Common Prayer was her companion and merous, yet hold the ancestral estate, and are in repute, " for the seed of the just is blessed."

For Zion's Herald. DRUNKARD'S WIFE-THE RUMSELLER'S Let not my child be a girl, for very sad is the life

I can bear scorpions' stings, tread fields of fire, In frozen guifs of cold eternal lie. Be tossed aloft through tracks of endless void, But cannot live in shame.—Joanna Bailtie.

A person who has not been a drunkard's wife canhas no one in whom she can safely trust, she feels an agony indeed which has never been described. It is always a solemn and impressive scene when parents measures to startle the world, or whether we are engaged in trifles that serve to waste our time, or whether we are pursuing gigantic measures to startle the world, or whether we are en-

nilitary around him, and then unbuttoning his col- of the ruins of the battle-field, where millions fall lar bared his bosom and pointing to his heart, seated amidst the fearful conflicts; they are not to be compared with the ruins on the field of drunkenness, knees and there remained, till helped to his seat on where not only property and bodies are destroyed, but immortal minds and all the glories that pertain thereto. Look at the field of death! It may be saturated with human blood, and thickly covered with human bones. That blood and those bones will fertilize the Again the prisoner bringing his hand to his bared

earth, and cause the green grass and fair flowers to spring up and wave in beauty there. Upon that scene the queen of night and stars of God will shed their soft light, presenting a scene of loveliness that might invite the gaze of angels. There too the king and the doomed men fell back across their coffins. of day will pour his bright rays, and there the summer bird will sing as sweetly as ever before; and there will be seen the sunny brow of the joyous child, and the smile on beauty's cheek; and there will be heard the strains of the gifted poet and eloquent orator, commemorating the brave acts of those who fought, and bled, and died. But who shall cause to reappear the former moral beauty and loveliness in that heart that has been scathed by this fearful fire of ntoxication? Who shall remove the deep curse that has rested upon the spirit of that wife and mother? Through all this living death she has been true to her humanity and her obligations.

The rumseller's unboly altar is kept continually stained with the fresh blood of his innocent victims Around it are heard the cries of ruined ones, the fearful shrieks of despair, and often the horrible imprecations of the raving maniac whose veins have been filled with liquid fire, and whose brain has been soaked in alcohol.

Why should woman thus suffer? What has she done? Why is the miserable rumseller permitted to hold this curse-inflicting power over her? Why is her son, or brother, or father, or husband, made a deep curse to her by the prevalence of this monster sin? Why do men who profess to respect and love her, look on with comparative indifference, while this ocean of fire rolls in burning waves over her soul? If there was anything like a proper moral sense in our communities, there would be an uprising of the people that would make this miniature infernal world of drunkenness tremble to its centre-its foundation

his family were among the first to receive and to welcome them to their home; and he also built the second Methodist Church in Rhode Island.

He was a gentleman of the old school, and, as a soldier of the cross in the exalted service of the Redeemer, exhibited the same spirit, energy, courage and faithfulness which distinguished him in the service of the service of the service of the service of the fact. The mind's eye cannot take in the countless miseries of its motley train. No human art can put into that picture shades darker than the truth. vice of his country in the day of her peril. He practised hospitality after the style of the olden time; and Bishop Asbury, who was usually his guest the chosen seats of paternal care, of filial piety, of brotherly love, of maternal devotion, all, all vacant; in his annual episcopal tours in New England, often paint all the crimes of every stature and every hu mentions him in his journals. Dr. Stevens, also, in his "Memorials of Methodism in the Eastern States," says that "His mansion was always open to receive the traveling preschars and became one of their says that "His mansion was always open to receive the traveling preachers, and became one of their most frequented and most comfortable homes, and its ample accommodations were hospitably afforded to the large assemblies which were brought together by the Quarterly Conferences of those days, as many as fifty persons being entertained at once by its generous host on such occasions, and as many as thirty lodged. The kind-hearted lady of the General kept always in readiness at least fifteen good spare beds."

The first meeting-house erected within the bounds upon whose lips no smile can play, and with womer into whose cheeks furrows have been burnt by team wrung by anguish from breaking hearts. Paint such let in the rays of the heavenly sun; but illumine i with the glares of infernal fires, and still you will be bound to say that you horrible picture falls short of the truth." E. A. HELMERSHAUSEN.

Hampden, Me., Nov., 1863.

For Zion's Herald,

GOD'S PRESENCE CHAMBER. If all the great powers of earth were consolidated into one, and that one should appoint a time in which he would hold an audience with all who desired it, the presence chamber would necessarily be of immens size. The omnipotent and omniscient Jehovah, Cre of lords, is now seated within a presence chamber, as Asbury, Lee, Ostrander, Snelling, Hedding and which is so vast that it cannot be measured by finite minds. It embraces within its area, not only every kingdom and nation upon this earth, but also the whole of the planetary system; worlds on worlds of rch, at which both he and Bishop Whatcoat which we know nothing, besides those better under reached; in which, with two sermons and four exortations, with ordination and sacrament, five and ty, whether or not they are inhabited. The decoraa half hours were occupied. Surely the congregations of this chamber surpass all human art. Their mechanicism and magnificence are truly wonderful.

is situated the great white throne-emblematical of right hand is seated Jesus Christ, the mediator between God and man, who remains there through all time, to intercede for all those who present their petitions before the throne. The Holv Spirit is among that of his Redeemer;" and also the appropriate the throne, before whom they may proffer their reassage from 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8, "I have fought a good quests. He also assists them in this, and every other ht," &c. His wife, Waite, who was a descendant holy work. He is continually being grieved and Wm. Harris, one of the original proprietors and driven away by the skeptical or careless. Legions ettlers of Providence, and a cotemporary and com-anion of Roger Williams, survived him twelve years. Scattered among the people are various evil spirits, enemies to all good. Their master also, "goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may de-

Although this chamber is so exceedingly large, the triune God can discern every part of it, and at the same time; mid the busy throngs which crowd the huge cities, and also among the unexplored regions, in dismal forests, on sandy deserts, or fertile plains or sterile mountains. Everywhere, on sea or land, his eye reaches; every creature may say, "Thou God seest me." [These words in a religious newspaper attracted the attention of a young man who had remained unmoved beneath pulpit appeals. He was soon converted, and was an aged deacon when I heard him relate the circumstance.] The most wonderful instrument ever invented among men could not enable a reigning monarch of earth to behold at one time all of his subjects, if they were numerous. t possibly understand the intense suffering of her With the natural eye how short a space can one see reary life. Under favorable circumstances woman within this presence chamber! "He that formed the as a large share of exhausting cares and anxieties, eye, shall he not see?" God watches us while we and often of overwhelming sorrows; but when abe s compelled to stand amidst these breaking waves, and sees what we are doing now, this hour—he knows give up a loved daughter to another. It must be a fearful struggle of soul when they are called to give her up to one of whose steady habits they have seri
ing the silent midnight hours, his glance, keener than

annot meet together and plot the destruction of his friends without his seeing it in time to avert it, when it is wise to do so. "For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him." Wherever his name is worshiped e delights to look. His gazes is present in all joyous and mournful occasions. When surrounded by pleas ares, standing on the highest summit of bliss, imo overflowing with the uncertain pleasures of time, but the pure hearted know-amid all this happiness was virtually said that he had gone to heaven. he sees us, and he also sees us when we are pledding through a vale of tears, with our thoughts all absorbed by the bitterness of the heart, and draining to the dregs the cup of sorrow, in which have been steeped eares and trials, sickness and sorrow, and temptation and misfortunes. Indeed, in the extreme of wretchedness, and also when happiness and misery are min-gled, God is constantly beholding us.

The blue etherial vault above our heads which our eyes cannot pierce, nor the solid walls of our dwellings, nor the darkest dungeon, can prove barriers to his gaze. From all places, at all times, upon all oceasions, and engaged in whatever occupation, the righteous may rejoice and say, "Behold, the eye of the Lord is upon them that fear him, upon them that hope in his mercy." Precious thought!

All through this presence chamber the edict ha one forth, " The Lord reigneth; let the people tremble, he sitteth between the cherubims; let the earth be moved-Exalt ye the Lord our God, and worship at his footstool, for he is holy." Majestically he sits and watches the effects of the proclamation upon the people. Every thought, word and deed of ours is registered as well as seen. For them we shall be judged at some future time, we not know when; this we know that, time is uncertain, death is sure. Are we

From Zio 's Advocate.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM OF HOME. Stretched on the ground by the bright camp fire, The weary soldier's steeping, While with watchful eye, and steady tramp On his beat, in the midnight cold and damp, The sentry his watch is keeping. The night dew falls on his manly cheek, As seen by the ember's glow,

Look down with loving, pitying eye, On the sleeper who lies below. As he sleeps, he dreams of his cottage home. In the valley by the stream, And a vision of beauty wondrous fair, With azure eyes and golden hair,

Floats through the soldier's dream Shall he ever return to that home again? Will he ever see her more, Who, with womanly pride for the soldier brave, Her lover, to God and his Country gave, Till "the cruel war is o'er ? "

The soldier woke to a day of toil, But with eye of fire and arm of steel, Like a hero he fought for his country's weal. And gave to her his life. Once more he sleeps; 'tis the sleep of death,

In the twilight cold and gray, No more will he heed the bugle sound, For his body lies in the cold, cold ground,

time the enemy and opposer of all these helps is trying to hold them back. If grace abounds, sin doth much more abound. If in Christ we have peace, in the world we have tribulation. If God is our friend, Satan is our enemy. Though the beacon star of bone is seen and if the noth of the inst is a the ing to hold them back. If grace abounds, sin doth

them we might not measure our capacity for moral strength and spiritual integrity. It is with our moral as with our intellectual facultles: They obtain why we should PRAY FOR A REVIVAL strength by use, and by grappling with difficulties. The student advances up the "hill of science" by a rugged path, but the strength he acquires in hi course fits him better to cope with each subsequent difficulty. So it is with the Christian. Having acquired moral discipline he overcomes the world with greater facility and ease than at first. He is no longer a babe, but has become a man in spiritual

with greater facility and ease than at first. He is no longer a babe, but has become a man in spiritual strength.

It should be remembered that in this disciplinary work we are abundantly assisted by divine co-operation. "Without me," said Christ, "ye can do nothing." But God helps those who are disposed to help themselves. Here is the secret of overcoming the world. By faith it is true; but faith has for its ultimate object the discipline of the heart. In this conconversion of sinners.

3. That the prayers of good men and women may be accepted and answered.

4. That the prayers of good men and women may be accepted and answered.

5. That the prayers of good men and women may be accepted and answered.

6. That the prayers of good men and women may be accepted and answered.

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6. That preachers of the gospel may escape from all low motives, and be willing to subordinate their literary reputation to their usefulness.

6. That religious assemblies may be so permeated by the sensible presence of Christ, that preaching and exhortation shall be spontaneous and effective to the comfort and quickening of the church, and the confort and quickening of the church, and the complete of the prayers of good men and women may be accepted and answered.

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6. That the prayers of the good men and women may be accepted and answered.

6. That the prayers of courselved. world. By faith it is true; but faith has for its ultimate object the discipline of the heart. In this condition let afflictions come, we are prepared for them.

"No affliction for the present seemeth joyous;" but as it "yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness" we

"Know how sublime a thing it is

To suffer and be strong."

the comfort and quickening of the cancer, and the conversion of sinners.

7. That an increased sense of responsibility and willingness to labor for God shall not only send an adequate number of teachers into our Sabbath Schools, but make their attendance prompt, their prayers carnest, their instructions intelligent, warm, interesting and saving.

8. To make such of our church as are appointed to die this winter, (and there are many such,) in all

The greatest object of moral discipline is to se

without professing a hope in Christ, it would seem that the doctrine is much discarded. I knew of the funeral of a soldier, concerning whom not the least information had ever been given that he had manihopes of being prepared for death; and strong intimations were give that he had gone to rest. A literary man was buried. In life he had expressed that Christ was a good moralist, but not a divine Saviour. But in what was said, the people were to infer that he had gone to be forever with the Lord. A man died without leaving evidence that he had repented with the undescribable delights which now none and believed in Christ, and in an obituary notice it

These are specimens of many similar cases. It is a false charity. It may be pleasant to comfort sorrowing friends in this way, but in reality it does no good. It does injury. The careless and the sinful may thus be induced to live on in sin, trusting they too shall come out well at last. Better in such case to leave things as they appear. Leave all to the decisions of the "Judge of all the earth," who will as-

FURTHER TRACES OF CAPTAIN WEBB. Captain Webb was the founder of Methodism in Captain Webb was the founder of Methodism in Philadelphia, where he first preached in a sail-loft, and formed a class of seven members in 1767 or 1768. He continued to preach in that city more or less till Wesley's itinerants arrived; and was there to welcome them in person in 1769. He aided in the purchase of the first Methodist church of Philadelphia, St. George's, in 1770, contributing his own money for it. He introduced Methodism into Delaware in 1779, preaching in Newcastle, Wilmington, and in the woods on the shores of the Brandywine. Still later he labored in Baltimore.

woods on the shores of the Brandywine. Still later he labored in Baltimore.

Having thus founded the new cause on Long Island, in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and prominently helped to found it in New-York, he appealed to British Methodism for aid, urging Wesley to send out preachers. In 1772 he returned to England, apparently to promote the interest of the Wesleyans for the colonies. We catch frequent glimpses of him in the contemporary records, as going to and fro in the land, preaching in Dublin, in London, and other places. He made a spirited appeal for missionaries at the Conference in Leeds, and led back with him to America Bradford and Rankin—Pillmore and Boardman having been previously sent Pillmore and Boardman having been previously sent in response to his urgent letters. Returning with his two missionaries, in 1773, he continued his travels and labors with unabated zeal till the breaking out and labors with unabated zeal till the breaking out
of the Revolution, when he returned finally to Europe. He secured a home for his family in Portland,
on the heights of Bristol, but still traveled and
preached extensively in chapels, in market places,
and in the open air, attended by immense congregations. "How did he live the remainder of his life?" tions. "How did he live the remainder of his life?" asks a veteran itinerant who knew him through most of his career; and he answers: "We add with pleasure that to him the promise was sure, 'He that hath clean hands shall grow stronger and stronger.' Having escaped so many dangers and deaths he believed, like Jacob, that his 'Goel,' the good angel of the Lord, had redeemed him from all mischief. To the end of his days he was persuaded that a ministering spirit, a guardian angel, had, through divine mercy, attended him all the way in his diversified pilgrimage. He left everywhere a high example of persevering diligence and zeal. From 1776 to 1782, a time of war by land and sea, he annually made a summer's visit to the French prisoners at Winchester, addressing them in their own language, which he had studied while in Canada. He proceeded thence to Portsmouth, where crowded auditories of soldiers and sailors listened to him with all possible veneration. In Bristol and the neighboring country, wherever he preached, spiritual good was effected."

In 1792 he was liberal and active in erecting the Portland Church at Bristol, "one of the most elegant chapels," says a Wesleyan author, "in the Methodist connection, if not in the kingdom." He preached his last sermon in it. "He appeared," says the same authority, "to have had a presentiment for some time of his approaching dissolution, and shortly before his death he spoke to an intimate friend of the place and manner of his interment; at the same time he observed "I should prefer a triumphant death; but I

No more will he heed the bugle sound,
For his body lies in the cold, cold ground,
And his spirit has passed away.

For Preble.

B. C. S.

The course of mankind is progressive. The development is either of vice or virtue. The bad man finds both helps and hindrances in his course; so does the good man. The votary of sin is urged on in the way of evil by the power of a depraved nature and of vicious habits. God erects the barrier of conscience, strengthened by the fearful penalty of sin, while he speaks plainly by his word and Spirit; but multitudes leap the impediments and pass on.

The truly virtuous enjoy the assistance of divine grace and the approval of a good conscience; and they are drawn forward by the attractive power of future rewards and olessedness. But at the same time the enemy and opposer of all these helps is try
or and the speaks plainly by his word and they are drawn forward by the attractive power of future rewards and opposer of all these helps is try
item to speke to an intimate friend of the place and manner of his interment; at the same time he observed: "I should prefer a triumphant death; but I may be taken away suddenly. However, I know I am happy in the Lord, and shall be with him whenever he calls me hence, and that is sufficient." In the autobiography of one of the leading contemporary preachers we read; "Dec. 8tt., 1796. I spent a profitable bour with that excellent man, Captain Webb, of Bristol. He is indeed truly devoted to God, and has maintained a consistent profession for many years. He is now in his seventy-second year, and as active as many who have only attained their fiftieth. He gives to the cause of God, and to the poor of Christ's flock, the greater part of his income. He is waiting, with cheerful anticipation, for his great and full reward. He bids fair to go to the grave like a shock of corn, fully ripe." Again we read: "Wednesday, Dec. 21st. Last night, about eleven o'clock, Captain with cheerful anticipation, for hi

Satan is our enemy. Though the beacon star of hope is seen, and "the path of the just is as the shining light," yet the way of duty leads up the hill of difficulty and over mountains of opposition. Is this a disadvantage to the righteous? Not if they understand the object of their being, and live accordingly. The very things which seem to be impediments may be turned into blessings. Even "these light afflictions, which are but for a moment," shall work for our good, and enhance our glory. "Afflictions clarify the soul."

The great object of life is to afford opportunity for moral discipline, spiritual culture, soul strength. Obstacles may be well adapted to this end. Without them we might not measure our capacity for moral strength and spiritual integrity. It is with our moral ist.

1. That Christians may have a more steadfast hope, and be led to sweeter religious enjoyment.

2. That Christians by a better example may more truly represent the gospel in their spirit, prayers and 3. That the prayers of good men and women may

A London correspondent of the Liberator gives this account:—"A great discovery is just now engaging the attention of the scientific and medical world. Few English names are more familiar to Americans than that of Dr. John Chapman, once the leading publisher of heretical books, now editor of the Westminster, and always a devotee of science and medicine. He is well acquainted with many scientific and literary Americans; and many of them, amongst others Mr. Emerson, have resided in his house when in England. This Dr. Chapman has been for years engaged in the studies and experiments connected with the nervous system alone, with such men as Dr. Brown Sequard and Claude Bernard of Paris. For the past year he has been proving a tremendous discovery—namely, the cure of ing a tremendous discovery—namely, the cure of epilepsy, and many diseases hitherto deemed incurable, by means of the external application of ice and hot water, in India rubber bags, at various parts of hot water, in India rubber bags, at various parts of the spinal cord, acting thus upon the sympathetic nerve, and through it upon the most important and vital regions of the body. Many eminent physicians, have accompanied Dr. Chapman to see the marvels which he had wrought upon patients who had long ago despaired of health. Some physicians, among others Dr. Wilkinson (though a homocopathist), have so recognized the importance of the discovery as to commit to Dr. Chapman's care some of their patients. Cases are attested where a man for six years had had three fits (on an average) daily a girl who had two, from the ages of thirteen to seventeen, has been enfrom the ages of thirteen to seventeen, has been entirely cured by ice. Just as wonderful have been the cures of paralysis. Many of the worst and most inveterate female diseases have yielded to the new cure. The treatment is as simple as it is grand. Any one who is troubled by the pressure of blood on the brain will find that, by holding a bag of ice on the nape of the neck ten minutes, an equable flow of blood can be secured. Those who are troubled with habitual cold feet may find relief by applying ice to the small of the back in the lumbar region. It is hard to estimate the importance of this discovery, which will ere long be ranked by the side of that of Jenner. Several hospitals are already under Dr. Chapman's practice, and, as yet, no one can bring forward any instance of failure."

It was just after the battle of Williamsburg, that a soldier came to the tent of a delegate of the Christian Commission and said, "Chaplain, one of our boys is badly wounded, and wants to see you right away." Hurriedly following the soldier, says the delegate, I was taken to the hospital and led to a bed, upon which lay a noble young soldier. He was bed, upon which lay a noble young soldier. He was pale and bloodstained from a terrible wound above the temple. I saw at a glance that he had but a few hours to live upon earth. Taking his hand I said to him, "Well, my brother, what can I do for you?" The poor dying soldier looked up in my face, and placing his inger where his hair was stained with his blacing his inger where his hair was stained with his blood, he said, "Chaplain, cut a big lock from here for mother! for mother, mind, chaplain!" I hesitated to do it. He said, "Don't be afraid, chaplain, to disfigure my hair. It's for mother, and nobody will come to see me in the dead house tomorrow."

I did as he requested me. "Now, chaplain," said the dying man, "I want you to kneel down by me and return thanks to God." "For what?" I asked.

and return thanks to God." "For what?" I asked.
"For giving me such a mother. O! chaplain, she is a good mother; her teachings comfort and console me now. And, chaplain, thank God that by his grace I am a Christian. O! what would I do now if I wasn't a Christian? I know that my Redeemer liveth. I feel that his finished work has saved me. And, chaplain, thank God for giving me dying grace. He has made my dying bed "feel soft as downy pillows are." Thank him for the promised home in glory. I'll soon be there—there where there is no war nor sorrow, nor desolation, nor death—where I'll see Jesus, and be forever with the Lord."

I knelt by the dying man, and thanked God for the

be forever with the Lord."

I knelt by the dying man, and thanked God for the blessings he had bestowed upon him—the blessings of a good mother, a Christian hope, and dying grace, to bear testimony to God's faithfulness. Shortly after the prayer he said, "Good bye, chaplain, if you ever see mother, tell her it was all well!"

THE DECAY OF CONVERSATION.

THE DECAY OF CONVERSATION.

The ancient art of talking is falling into decay. It is an ascertainable fact, that, in proportion to the increased population, the aggregate bulk of conversation is lessening. People now-a-days have something else to do but talk; not only do they live in such a hurry that there is only leisure for Just comparing ideas as to the weather, but they have each and all a gross quantity of reading to do, which puts talking out of the question. If persons remain at home, they read; if they go to the sea-side, they read; we have met misguided individuals out in the open fields with books in hand; young folks have been seen stretched underneath trees, and upon the banks of rivers, poring over the opened page; on the tops of mountains, in the desert, far within forests—everywhere men now pull printed sheets from their pockets, and as the earliest, latest, highest occupation of this life, they read. The fact is incontestably true, that modern men and women are reading themselves into a comparatively silent race. Reading is the great delusion of the present time; it has become a sort of lay piety, according to which the perusal of volumes reckons as good works; it is, in a word, the superstition of the nineteenth century.—Chambers', Journal.

JOHN BURNS, THE GETTYSBURG PATRIOT. A Gettysburg correspondent says that a great many visitors linger at that place and employ themselves in hunting over the battle-field for relics. Most of them also visit the venerable John Burns, of whom the following account is given:

them also visit the venerable John Burns, of whom the following account is given:

"He is a shoemaker by trade, and was not overburdened with this world's goods at the time he shouldered his musket and sallied forth to join the Union forces in defense of his borough; but he says he has now paid off all his debts, and owns his house clear, and hopes to be able to sit under his own vine and fig-tree the remainder of his days. He was born in Burlington, N. J., and reached his seventieth year in September last. When the rebels made their appearance the second time in his vicinity, and he heard they were marshaling their forces on the other side of the Seminary Ridge, which is in plain sight of his house, I am told that the old man's wrath knew no bounds; he ripped and swore, to use the language of one of his neighbors, 'like a mad bull,' and running across the street, he told Mrs. Walter that 'he could stand it no longer, he must have a hand in the fight. If I don't come back,' said he, 'I wish you would see to the old woman,' and so saying he hurried across the fields and disappeared in the woods on the brow of the Seminary Ridge. The old man told me that he went straight to the first Colonel he saw, who proved to be the Colonel of a Wisconsin regiment, and who shook him warmly by the hand, furnished him with a good Minie rifle, and told him to go in and fight on his own hook. He had not fired more than a dozen rounds before he was wounded in the leg, and after lying out on the ground through the night of the lat of July he hobbled back next morning to his cabin at the outskirts of the town, in Chambersburg Street, which, to his utter discust and indigna-

mbers of the peerage are 80 years of age an ward: Viscount Combernere, 90; Earl of Char nont, 88; Earl of Stair, 87; Earl of Onslow and thop of Exeter, 86; Earl of Normanton and Lor ougham, 85; Earl of Radnor and Viscount Gough

N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

Concord, N. H., Nov., 28, 1863.

Mr. Ebiron:—A word from the "New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College" may not be unwelcome to the friends of our literary institutions. The torch which lately destroyed the beautiful building occupied by this school caused many hearts to bleed and many hands to hang down; but it failed to consume the life principle of that noble institution. It still survives. The vitality of by fire, and found fire-proof. As far as possible, is it not wisdom to make our school edifices fire-proof? Though more expensive, would it not be economy in the end? On the other side of the Winnipisiogee River, on a much higher elevation, a quarter of a mile northerly, nearly opposite, from the ruins of the old building, is the site of the new edifices. They are to be three in number, to be finished next July, and the site is elegant. The main building, seventy-five feet by forty-five wide, and forty-one to the eaves, giving three ample stories besides the basement and and attics, with a cupola at the top in the centre of the roof—for a bell, (can it not be donated by some large heart?) already up and enclosed—in harmony with the scenery around, will, when completed, be an ornament to the pretty village of Sanbornton Bridge, and a monument of the laudable zeal of the ees and generosity of the friends of learning i

Trustees and generosity of the friends of learning in New Hampshire.

At the west of the main building, the ladies' boarding hall, three stories high, (whose foundation is already laid,) about forty feet distant and receding about nineteen feet from the front line of the main edifice, will be fifty-eight feet long by thirty-six feet wide, with an L thirty-two feet in length by twenty-five wide. The gentlemen's hall will be on the east from the main edifice, at the same distance from its front line, and from it, and of the same size and height as the ladies' hall, but without an L. The grounds in front are spherical in form, below which along the river, on either side skirt and wind the railroad, the business houses, the homes and

the railroad, the business houses, the homes and gardens of a portion of the village. These three buildings, when finished, promise an ample, cheerful, heathful retreat for our youth who desire the advantages of retired study.

The Rev. Sullivan Holman, the financial agent, who has the confidence of all that know him well, must needs soon call upon the friends of learning in this State and perhaps, on some out of it for the must needs soon call upon the friends of learning in this State, and perhaps, on some out of it, for the means, in part, to complete the plan of the trustees in regard to this first class literary institution. Now, shall he not have a kind welcome? Will you not cheer him by your influence, and aid him by your counsel and means in this great work? You can now do something to benefit future generations for convenient to come. Duty calls for the libonal for centuries to come. Duty calls for the liberal, helping hand. When duty is done, a wise and kind

Providence will supervise the rest.

The patronage of the institution under its indefat igable principal, and his associates, has been good The whole number of students has been one hundred and ninety-nine; the aggregate by terms, two hun-dred and seventy-five.

In literary rank, it is not arrogant to say that, in

associations, advantages, and thorough scholarship, it stands well by the side of its noble sisters at Greenwich, R. I., Readfield, Me., Newbury, Vt., and Wilbraham, Mass. At the examination, on Monday and Tuesday last, out of nineteen of the most important classes examined, eight, those in Kenne's Elements of Criticism, in the Constitution of the United States in Hopkins' Evidences of Christianity—in Logic, in Geometry, in Greek Reader, in Racine, (French), in the "Tusculanæ Disputationes" of Cicero, (Latin), were distinguished for rare excellence. They were on a par with like classes in college. The others

were good, and some very good.

The faithful, laborious, and skillful Board of In struction watch with paternal vigilance over the morals and piety of their students. The anniversary exercises were creditable. The effort of Rev. Bro. Milburn on Tuesday evening—"What a blind man saw in England," was instructive and amusing. On the whole we commend the "New Hampshire Con-ference Seminary and Female College" as worthy of a liberal patronage and ample support.

In behalf of the Visiting Committee,

J. W. MERRILL

DEDICATION AT HILLSROPO, N. H.

DEAR HERALD:—According to the notice giver in your columns, the new Methodist Church at Hills boro' Centre, N. H., was dedicated to the service of God on the 11th ult. The occasion was one of dee interest, not only to all present, but will ever be to those who are at all conversant with the history of this Society. One can scarcely realize that so mighty a work has been accomplished in so short a time Four years ago this past summer, had you passed through Hillsboro' Centre on the Sabbath, you would have observed but one house of worship, that a Con-gregationalist, with closed doors and silent bell, and had you inquired the way to a worshiping assembly the reply would have been, "There is no

Late in the succeeding autumn, through the efforts of some six Methodists, all then to be found in that region, admission was gained to the closed house and Bro. I. W. Ackerly from the Biblical Institute now of the New York Conference, was engaged to he was obliged to leave the next spring; but the seed he had scattered was taking root; and no withstanding the severe criticism of a blue line Say brook, that if he "had a boy ten years old that couldn't preach better, he would whip him," God had made him a chosen vessel and an effectual preachcalled upon to take his place, and enter upon what was to him an entirely new work. The labor, however, being too severe in addition to my course of study at the Institute, Bro. W. F. Hatfield, now the New York East Conference, consented to be olleague. Thus we alternated in our Sab bath work for the space of six months, when there appeared sufficient grounds to warrant extra efforts for the salvation of the people; and so wonderfully including those reclaimed from a backslidden state. some ninety-five persons found peace in believing.

Of course all shared more or less in the benefits of

this reformation; so much so that our Congregational brethren, whom God had taught us, were in no way take their own house and have their own minister. Accordingly those who desired still to labor as Methodists, repaired to the old Town meeting-house, built I think, in the year 1799. It, still had its old galleries which nearly "boxed the compass," and the old box pews still remained with clattering seats to respond Amen! with a vengeance at the close of the puritan's prayer. The sounding board, adorned with its rainbow colors, still hung above the preacher's head, to tell him in admittant venge near to "the form to tell him in admonitory voice never to "take from the words of the book of this prophecy," and there were no facilities whatever for warming this temple of antiquity. But the Shechinah of Old rested her ple, and the cloven tongues like as of fire with his people, and the corresponding to the set upon this new band of disciples.

God has prospered them, and had you accompanied me to this place last week, you would have beheld,

not a few gathered in an ungainly structure, but one of the most beautiful country churches to be found in our land, thronged to overflowing by those who had witness the solemn exercises of the day, and dedicate themselves anew to God. - We d love to dwell upon their pleasing reminiscences, Mr. Editor, for truly

"There are scenes of life that we never forget, Which brighten and brighten as time steals away; They give a new charm to the happiest lot, And they shine on the gloom of the loneliest day."

But we must not trespass upon your space. To this work has been accomplished, and now to behold the glorious result, we may well exclaim, "What hath God wrought?" We could hardly believe the reality, and had we stood upon Sinai, we might have heard a voice saying, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

The newly erected edifice is all that could be desired in workmanship, size, convenience, and beauty. It will accommodate not far from three hundred per sons, and is carpeted and cushioned throughout. The inside finish is chestnut, oiled and varnished, and selected with special reference to the grain of the wood. The rostrum is large and commodious, and its front adorned with one of those neat little pulpits that tells the man of God he is never to "light his candle and put it under a bushel." Indeed the whole building does honor to the workman and this new building does honor to the workman and severe prejudice, inexperience, want of means, and the high prices of building materials, is able to present it for dedication, having an incumbrance of only about two hundred

According to previous announcement, Rev. W. F. Hatfield, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to whom the society is greatly indebted for its organization, preached the dedicatory sermon—Haggai ii. 7; "And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come; and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts." The speaker considered in their order the three predictions of the text: 1. The shaking of all the nations. 2. The coming of the Desire of all nations.

in his earthly temple.

The whole discourse was admirably adapted to the The whole discourse was admirably adapted to the occasion and circumstances giving rise to the erection of the church edifice. Only those who know Bro. Hatfield and have listened to his words from the pulpit can enter into the merits of his topic upon this occasion. The scenes of his former labors being vividly before him, rendered the circumstances deeply His usual eloquence and pathos we exhibited, and those present will not so

rise and development of the society, each preacher present relating in turn his experience in connection with it. The revival scenes of 1860 and 1861 were

shall be our coming efforts as ministers and churches of Christ, to place the Biblical Institute upon a his honest convictions. ere the world shall feel the pulsation of its piety and learning, and by it be brought to God? Ride on, O conquerer, till "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, of and his Christ, and to him be glory and dominion

West Medway, Nov. 18. T. C. POTTER.

AMEN TO THE IDEA OF LABORING FOR

On reading the soul-stirring article, headed "The Church should Labor for Revival"—the leading edi-torial in the *Herald* of Nov. 11—my heart was deeply moved, and from its secret depths responded Amen, to the truth so clearly and forcibly presented. And if the article to which we refer has failed to attract the attention or interest the mind of any Christian reader of the *Herald*, we would advise such an one to reader of the Herald, we would advise such an one to read it again; and O that from every Christian heart the response, Amen, might be the signal shout for ac-tion in the direction pointed out, in accordance with the orders of our heavenly Leader, the glorious "Capand no exemptions to be made in the army of the Lord. "He commandeth all men everywhere to repent." And all are required to "put on the whole armor of God," and "fight the good fight of faith." Jesus has died for every soul of the human family,

and to all, without exception, the rich offers of his mercy and grace are extended.

There is a vast field before us, in which there is something for us all to do, in order to secure the salvation of our own souls, and aid in the promotion of a revival of the religion of Christ, in which we are all on the wings of faith and love, and "looking unto Jesus" unitedly, fervently, and perseveringly, ask and receive the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Thus may we be prepared to labor successfully for, and in the glorious work of revival. Then "the glory of the Lord will be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."
Naples, Me. REBECCA E. STAPLES.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

REV. JOHN DEMPSTER, D.D.

The telegraph has announced that Rev. Dr. Dempgood man has fallen, who had many friends, and and appear to excellent advantage. church time to bury her Floy and Kennaday in the East, ere she is called to weep at the grave of another of her distinguished sons fallen in the West.

By the kindness of Bishop Baker we have be furnished with some data concerning the deceased, which we give below. John Dempster was born in Florida, Montgomery

Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1794. His father was a Presbyterian minister who resided near Amsterdam, N. Y., and who in early life was a Wesleyan minister in England. He was converted at a camp meeting in September, 1812, at the age of 18 years. Three months after he began to preach. He then joined Genesee Conference in 1816, and in the first two years of his ministry often preached 21 times a week. The appointments he received show the high estimation in which he was held by the denomination to which he belonged. They were as follows: 1816, St. Lawrence; 1817, Paris; 1818, Watertown; 1819-20. Scipio: 1821-22. Watertown: 1823. Homer: 1824. Auburn: 1825-26. Rochester: 1827-28. Cazenovia; 1829-32, Cayuga District; 1833-35, Black River District: 1836-41, Black River Conference Mission to Buenos Ayres; 1842, Vestry Street; and 1843-44, Mulberry Street, N. Y. Conference; 1845, he was appointed to the Biblical Institute, Newbury, N. H. Conference. He was a member of the General Conference in 1828, 32, 36, 40, 48, 56, 60, and by a large vote of his Conference was elected a delegate to that body in 1864. He visited England as a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance in May, 1846, and returned

in October of the same year.

At the opening of the Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H., in April, 1847, he entered upon the duties of Professor of Theology, in which relation he remained for six or seven years. He did much for the establishment of this institution, laboring incessantly, still having courage and walking by faith when the hearts of many other men would have failed them. No man in our church did more to inaugurate a school for the special education of young men for the ministry than did Dr. John Dempster. When the school at Concord was sufficiently established to spare him from its Faculty, he immediately sought to ound a similar school in the West.

At the commencement of the Garrett Biblical In stitute at Evanston, Ill., he was invited to take a proessorship in it, which he accepted, and in which re lation he continued to serve the church until the sudden and unexpected close of his life.

As our readers have already been informed, he had ong cherished the desire of establishing a similar institution somewhere upon the Pacific coast, and intended soon to visit that country for this purpose. An all-wise and overruling Providence has ordered otherwise. The impulse which he has given to Biblical and Theological studies in our church will not cease with his death, but like an accumulating wave will roll on until it breaks on that distant shore Being dead he yet speaketh by an example of untiring industry, which will excite others to emulate his example and his spirit. We doubt not that in due family; and his place was supplied by Rev. Mr. Hat time a School of the Prophets, perhaps bearing his field, who preached a very able and interesting ser own honored name, will rise on the shores of the Oc- mon. Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Boston, a former pas cident to accomplish, in that extreme Western land, tor of the church, preached an excellent discourse in the object for which he prayed.

He felt deeply the want of early mental culture. but he possessed an intellect of great activity and of remarkable power. Doubtless the very fact of his feeling so deeply that early defect in himself led him fect in the young men of the church who were lookng forward to the ministry.

His mind was strikingly marked with peculiarities. It was of a deep metaphysical cast, fond of abstract thought. With a strong intuitive logical power his

form in the Ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were very impressive. Here the society were presented with a beautiful Bible and Hymn book for the pulpit, valued at twenty dollars, and the gift of Rev. Mrs. Hatfield. The afternoon discourse was preached by Rev. James Thurston, Presiding Elder of Claremont District, from Mark xi. 22: "Have faith in God."

would satisfy the demands of his intellect. This habit of thought made him eminently original. He made him eminently original. He made him eminently original. He made him own paths and them walked in them. His independent spirit scorned to walk over highways and bridges which other men had built, but preferred to ford the streams, fathom the channels, or to shorten in God." distance by tunneling through the mountain. The new and captivating views of truths which he thus found by deep original thinking, filled his soul with an eloquence peculiarly his own. It was an eloquence of thought firing the emotions, and setting his

with it. The revival scenes of 1860 and 1861 were all before us; the groans of agony, the sobs of the penitent, the confessions and praises still rung upon our ears. Tears still lingered upon the faces of the redeemed; heaven was still manifest in the words and looks of the forgiven.

One thought more, Mr. Editor, for it has a legitimate connection with the above history of this new society. God has blessed in a most signal manner the instrumentalities he has thus raised up in the "School of the Prophets." Already are hundreds of lights casting the broad glare of divine truth over our land, India, China, Bulgaria, and other foreign countries casting the broad glare of divine truth over our land.
India, China, Bulgaria, and other foreign countries have begun to experience the untold influences of gospel grace as they have been unfolded by these ambassadors of Christ. Nations now in "the shadow love of truth too absorbing, to admit the possibility of their credus when they shall be of death" wait for their exodus, when they shall be led out into light by these men of God. What then shall be convergence of surrender against the conviction of duty. Hence he was firm, bold, and fearless in the expression of

The language which other men used, was often too tame for him. When he had more to express than ordinary terms were accustomed to convey, he selected words of rare occurrence, characteristic of strength rather than beauty. His vocabulary was peculiar to himself. As strength was the most general and striking trait in his intellectual character, strength was also a marked characteristic of his style.

With these so strongly marked characteristics, one ould expect to find in him, what he was known largely to possess, namely, firmness, indomitable energy, and perseverance—the legitimate fruits of ar iron will. These are admirable and most desirable traits of character, when directed and sanctified by grace as they were in him; but most formidable and dangerous when inspired by the impulses of a strong and selfish heart. In him they were turned to good account. He could not have been the man he was nor could he have accomplished the work he did, without them. During almost the whole of his ministerial life, a period of nearly fifty years, he suffered from an enfeebled constitution; yet he constantly tasked it to its utmost power of endurance. His power of will rather than the laws of health seemed to brace up his physical system and make him a man of extraordinary vigor. Most men, in his state of health, would have deemed themselves incapable of effective labor, and thrown themselves upon their friends or equally and eternally interested. And though our sphere of action here on earth may be widely different, yet, thanks be unto God, we may all, great and small, young and old, male and female, labor for the second of the second the church for support; but he toiled on in his studies hment of the same great and glorious ob-revival and extension of the Redeemer's countenance, beating back death with one hand, and idea of a sick man, pale, emaciated, of sepulchral ject—the revival and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth, "knowing that our labor is not in vain in the Lord." O may He who is the author and finisher of our faith," enable the entire church to rise tinued for nearly half a century! tinued for nearly half a century!

Through all his labors, as a resistless charm, flowed the gentle stream of sweet tempered piety. His students loved him, admired him, and not a few almos adored him. He made upon them a good, deep strong, life-long impression. His government of young men was mild and patriarchal. He sought obedience through the kindly influence of love and principle, rather than by the terror of penal rules. Some of his colleagues thought him liable to err sometimes on the side of leniency. We would naturally expect great strictness, and severity towards delinquents from a person of his mental characteristics, but his deep and consistent piety subordinated all to the power of Christian love.

In social circles he was always agreeable, and everywhere maintained the bearing of a Christian gentleman. The topics with which his mind wa ster, of the Garrett Biblical Institute, died suddenly most familiar were too grand and sublime to be in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28th, aged 70 years. This unmade attractive to the giddy circles of fashionable expected announcement will cast a vail of sadness life. To many he would appear stiff and unsocial over many hearts in the church to which Dr. Demp- but introduce a question of philosophy, of ethics, or ster belonged and to whose interest he had devoted of the freedom of the haman will, and his conversaso many years of unceasing labors. A great and tional powers would be easily brought into the field

cause deep and general sorrow. Truly God is taking and an earnest advocate of the cause of mission up his workmen, but we devoutly trust that he will His eloquence did much towards arousing the church still carry on his work. In the calender of the on the subject of foreign missions, and when the church this year must be credited with an extraordi- Black River Conference proposed to send a mission nary list of mortality among her ministers. Many ary to South America, he freely offered himself for strong men, ministers of extensive influence and great the work. He was accepted, and spent five of the usefulness, have been taken from labor to reward best years of his ministry in that mission. Many of within the last few months. Scarcely has a mourning the young men in the schools where he taught, caught the same spirit, and have gone to be missionaries foreign lands. His record in the church is a good ne, and we may safely add a great one. The futur istorian of our church will justly call him the Fathe of Methodist Theological Schools in America. In all respects we shall not soon behold his like again.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate, which nas just come to hand, we clip the following: "Here he has labored, teaching during the ng hours, and delivering two lectures per week until he last year, during which he could give but one. He closed up the Institute year with the exercised uly reported in this paper, and thus closed up h public labors!

"He asked of the trustees leave of absence for visit to California, hoping to recruit his health, and also to aid in establishing a school of the prophets on the Pacific. The board advised the trip, but urged him to go earlier than January. Alas! he was never

casioned intense suffering for years, had become so painful that its removal was, in his judgment, neces-sary ere the voyage could be undertaken. Mistak-ing his strong will for physical strength, he felt confident he could undergo the operation and in a few days resume his work.

lays resume his work.

"He came to the city in company with Mrs. Dempster, Wednesday, the 25th ult., and went to the kind
some of Bro. and Sister Foster, who ministered to him as angels of mercy. The operation was performed the same forenoon by Dr. Bebee, operative surgeon, and it was hoped all would go well. It was to much. He could not rally and mortification ensued. He was not able to converse at any length. Friday it was evident he was dangerously ill. That after noon we saw him, and again that evening. The sur on stated that he could do no more, and auth ized us to so inform the venerable sufferer, adding ing "It can do him no harm." Nor did it. He wa illy conscious—his mind was clear, though articula-ion was almost impossible. We took his hand, made the announcement to him. No change came over features. He calmly bowed."

RE-OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Rev. S. C. Brown the pastor, has furnished us with he following facts connected with the above church and its re-opening services: onths for enlargement and other improvements, was

e-opened for public worship on Tuesday, Nov. 24. The services on the occasion were as follows: Sentence-" The Lord is in his holy temple," &c. Invocation-Rev. J. B. Gould, of Providence eading 1st hymn, Rev. W. F. Farrington, of New Bedford; reading scripture, Rev. Henry Baylies, of Fall River; reading 2d hymn, Rev. J. A. M. Chap nan, of Boston; Sermon, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, o Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prayer, Rev. Wm. Livesey, of Fairhaven; Anthem, " And will the Great, eter

tal God," &c.; Benediction by the pastor, Rev. S. C.

Rev. Dr. Thomson, editor of the Christian Advo cate, of New York, was announced to preach on the occasion, but was detained at home by sickness in his

the evening. This church, which is one of the most beautifu and commodious within the bounds of the Providence Conference, has received an addition of fifty-fou sofas, making in all one hundred and sixty, and has to labor so long and earnestly to remedy a similar de- been newly painted, carpeted and upholstered. The windows have also been greatly improved by the re-moval of the blinds and the substitution of stained

and enameled glass.

The large chandelier has been removed from centre, and the house is now lighted by three circl mind penetrated at once to the philosophy of the question, rending away the sophistries with which it was invested. Nothing but the deepest penetration, and the most thorough investigation of a subject, part of the room being equally light, and the eyes of

crimson and maroon silk and worsted damask. The whole appearance of the room resembles a spacious parlor, and the comfort of the sittings certainly preents strong attractions to such worshipers as would not "afflict their bodies for the sin of their souls."

The Committee who had charge of these improve ments, have also very wisely provided for good and wholesome air, by placing three ventilators in the ceiling and two large ones in the roof. Four air chambers have been constructed leading from the large vestry out of the roof, which secures good ventilation for this part of the church. When it is remembered how many of our meetings are held in the vestries of our churches, the importance of having them well ventilated, cannot be overestimated, and it is a gratification to see that increasing attention is being directed to this matter.

The vestry room also of this church has been greatly increased. To No. 1, there has been added fifteen feet; to No. 2, eleven feet; to No. 3, twelve feet, and No. 4 has been added entire. These smaller rooms, which are used for committee and class rooms, are separated by brick partitions, so that class meetings may be held in each at the same time without confusion. The vestries are airy and pleasant being unusually high posted, and the floors being two feet above the top of the ground, and a cellar under the whole. All the rooms are nicely finished and car-

peted throughout. The history of this church shows that its spiritual growth has kept pace with its outward and material sperity. It has been a revival church, and during the twelve years of its existence, has witnessed

nderful displays of divine power and grace. We spent the last Sabbath in November with this we think all ought to feel, that without the life and neglect. power of godliness in the membership, splendid temples of worship are but solemn religious mockery. They were unable to give an earlier notice of their re-opening, on account of not hearing sooner from the parties to whom they had written. No one is blamelittle love-pat across the cheek for supposed delin-

We solicit the attention of our faithful friends and -laborers, the preachers, to the accounts just sent them. If they are incomplete or erroneous, we shall be glad to have immediate information, in order that Everything is laid out with order and regularity. The we may get a seasonable renewal of all our present

We trust also that the handsome premium offered tion of "the regions beyond" our present circulation. We are confident there are numerous families and individuals in New England, outside of our church membership, who if they knew the character and terms of the Herald, would be glad to become its patrons. Let all such at least have a chance, as well as the multitudes in the church who need the Herald, but are not now subscribers.

We shall commence sending to new subscribers immediately on their reception, without extra charge F. R.

THE CONCORD BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.-Professor Vail, on his way to New York, called on us last week, and reported the Institute in a very prosperous condition. The present junior class is the largest they have ever had-twenty-five students: whole number in all the classes, sixty. The treasurer, Rev. E. up, and not be backward in so good a cause. Prof. health, too much labor for his constitution, too small receipts to support a family in these days of high ley, and then charged into the woods, but Mr. Reb was true by experience and observation, that the church generally does not begin to appreciate, either the labors and hardships, or the value and importance of the men who are serving the church in our Literary

A good agent is needed just now to secure about \$50,000 more, in order to remove the Institute into the vicinity of Boston, as that is not to be attempted until \$100,000 is secured. Meanwhile a location is to be selected for the site of the new buildings which to be quite cold. We have had considerable rain lately. will be needed. Some one is needed to stir up the minds of the people and the church to all these inter-

A VOICE FROM EGYPT .- A friend writes us from Tamaroa, Ill., ordering two copies of the Herald for next year, reporting a glorious revival of religion in that place, an addition of seventy members to the church, and adds:

"You will be glad to learn that, at the county elechave been badly beaten, and in some cases when they were confident of victory. If put to the test to-day the State would go by an everwhelming majority for Union, liberty, and confusion to traitors."

THE HERALD APPRECIATED .- A. D. Fairbanks, of East Haven, Vt., to a business letter adds the fol-"The Zion's Herald I have now taken about six

months. It is one of the neatest and richest papers I ever read." ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Received

from John Gove, \$1.25; A Thanksgiving offering,

Oshkosh, Wis., \$4.00; Chas. Bowen, \$2.00; Alexan-

der Ewins, \$3.00; Corinna, Me., by Rev. G. F. Elliott, \$7.00 : Mrs. C. A. P. Beale, \$1.00. ERRATA .- In Prof. Newhall's article on Wesleyan University last week, instead of "juice of the whole,"

read "inice of the whale," and instead of "a literary building," read " a library building."

DARING AND SUFFERING; A History of th Great Railroad Adventure, by Lieut. William Pittenger, one of the Adventurers; with an Introduction by Rev. Alexander Clark. Philadelphia: J. W. Daughaday. For sale by A. Williams, Boston.— In this book the author describes what came under his own observation, or what he himself experienced. Twenty two persons were engaged in the adventure and were taked prisoners, eight were executed, eight escaped, and six were exchanged. The author was converted while a prisoner, soon after his companions were led out to execution. He has joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and intends to devote himself, his time, and his fine talents to the ministry. We hope next week to give our readers an extract from the book which cannot fail to interest them. The author's health was nearly ruined by his confinement in prison. The sale of the book will help this young man to some means which he will doubtless turn to good account. A Southern paper says that this adventure was "the deepest laid scheme and on the grandest scale, that ever emanated from the brains of any num her of Yankees combined."

ORATION by Edward Everett, delivered on the Battle-field of Gettysburg, Nov. 19. New York: Baker & Godwin. Boston : A. Williams & Co .- This s one of the best ever delivered by " America's Own

Cat, a Dog, a Lamb, a Poney, and a Monkey. We thank the publishers for such interesting and useful reading for the children, and the children will thank any one who will put them in lawful possession

RACHEL RAY, by Anthony Trollope. Harper Brothers, New York. A. Williams & Co., Bo.

Man's GIFT TO GOD; A Discourse, by the Rev. Adolphe Monod. Carlton & Porter, New York; J.

P. Magee, Boston .- We call this an excellent sermon CLAUDE, THE COLPORTEUR, by the author 'Mary Powell." Robert Carter & Brothers, New York; Gould & Lincoln, Boston .- In this is given the experience of a Colporteur in his attempts t distribute Bibles, and win to the worship of God those who had been accustomed to worship image and saints. He was successful; the volume is very interesting, and will profit the careful reader.

THE SALE OF CRUMMIE, or the Diamond Brooch and other stories, by the same publishers. Another interesting book for children, full of good stories, well told.

LETTERS TO THE JONESES, by Timothy Tit omb. New York: Charles Scribner; Boston: Graves & Young .- The author addresses a series of letters to the different members of a large family of Joneses, in which he points out many defects and wrong practices in family government, social life, and public and private character generally. In reference to this book we have only one word of advice to all buy and read it; if your neighbor can't afford to buy it, let him read yours. Every family should have a

LIFE'S PERILOUS PLACES, by Rev. E. S. Stan ley, for sale by J. P. Magee .- Good thoughts on an important subject expressed in rhyme.

LADIES' REPOSITORY for December, is received and for sale by J. P. Magee, Boston; published by Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati - This number, fully equal to its predeceesors in the quality and variety of its articles, closes the 23d volume.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, containing Grammar, Exercises, Reading Lessons, and a complete Pronouncing Vocabulary, by Wm. I. Knapp, A. M. New York: Harper & Broth ers. Boston: A. Williams & Co .- We like the sys tem of pronunciation and the manner of indicating church, and were very much pleased, not only with the right sound of syllables, employed in this book their beautiful place of worship, but also with the It is designed to accompany the Reading Book recentspiritual devotion of the people. Pastor and peo- ly noticed by us, by the same author. The two will ple seem to be in the hope and spirit of revival, work well together. French is a study which firstwhich we trust they will speedily enjoy. They feel as class students in this country cannot afford to

> FROM OUR OWN SOLDIER. Port Hudson, La., Nov. 6, 1863

within the breastworks of Port Hudson, and from apworthy, unless it be the editor for giving them a pearances I should judge that we were to remain here al winter. Please allow me to give a few reasons for so judging: In the first place, we have removed to a better and more commodious camp ground, situated nearer to the river, where we have every facility for making a neat and pleasant camp. Secondly, our cook houses are all built, our tents, as a general thing, in good order for cold weather, and stables are now in process of erection for the tection of our quadruped companions—the horse mpany streets are sufficiently wide and commodious and altogether we have a splendid looking camp. Ou regiment is improving in drill very fast. Cos. L and M for new subscribers will secure a thorough explora- the two companies that were attached to our regimen being old hands at the business, their non-commission officers are generally selected to drill the regiment i squads, in the school of the trooper dismounted and th abre exercise, and we receive a great deal of information

Our regiment still sends out its regular daily detail for picket outside of the fort. Very few rebels have made their appearance near our lines lately, and those few have either been driven off or captured. As a general thing, everything appears quiet on our picket lines, but occaionally our boys have a little excitement to break this nietness. One of our men, while on post on one of the oads lately, saw a man ahead of him cross and re-cross the road with a gun in his hand, and presently a bullet went whistling by his head. He immediately answered the shot, but without hitting him, and then a few of the pickets went in pursuit of the rebel, and succeeded in capturing him. He said he belonged to Scott's Independent company of cavalry, up at Jackson, and said Adams, reports that the fiscal receipts from the soci-Adams, reports that the fiscal receipts from the societies do not come in quite so well as usual. This may his own language, "of popping over one of the Yankee

from them, which is of much value to us.

At another time, in broad daylight, a picket post on Vail talks seriously of being obliged to resign his certain road were made the recipients of a whole volley professorship in the Institute. Reasons: failing of rebel bullets from a piece of woods ahead of them, but luckily not hitting any one. Our boys answered the volprices. Here allow us to say, what we know to be not to be found. The same post, upon drawing in one night, by accident left a small fire burning on the vacated spot, and the rebels, very naturally, supposing that our pickets were in the vicinity of the fire, discharged a few volleys into it, but of course, receiving no response. I guess they came to the conclusion that that was a " Quaker" picket fire. It was certainly a great advantage to us, as it put our pickets on the alert all night. Our regiment is at present in as good health as could be expected in this climate, but is slowly dwindling away, by eason of discharges, deaths, &c. The weather is getting About two miles outside of the fort is a large and valuable plantation, called "Madame Huston's Plantation." This Madame Huston, as I am informed by an aged negro who has lived eighteen years on the place, was the widow of Gen. Felix Huston, a wealthy and prominent itizen of this State, who died about six years ago in Natchez, Miss., where he also owned a plantation. He held a commission as Brigadier General in the Texan army, when Texas was a republic, under President Sam louston, and from all I could learn, I should judge he must have been quite a prominent man in his day. Madame Huston lived on this plantation until our troops noved on to Port Hudson, when she went to reside family named Chambers, about five miles from her own esidence, where she died last June. The plantation is fast going to ruin and decay. The negro quarters are at present occupied by about eighty negroes, who seem to live here quite contented with their lot, though they are n deadly fear of the guerrillas, who made a raid into their ettlement about two months ago, and murdered three of

The family mansion, (a low two-story building, with mmense fire-places, and a piazza on each side of it,) with its outbuildings, is fast going to pieces. Having had a chance to visit this plantation a few times, I availed myself of the opportunity to make a thorough search of the premises, mostly for curiosity's sake. The floor of the apper story I found covered with old letters, manuscripts lawyers' briefs, &c. Gen. Huston seems to have had quite a large correspondence with Gen. Sam Houston then President of the Republic of Texas, and also with

the other Generals of the Texan army. A second line of breastworks is being thrown up insidthe fort, and looks to be a very formidable one indeed. The trees, bushes, &c., ouside the fort are being cut down, so as to have a clear view of the surrounding country and, in fact, Port Hudson is being strengthened in every respect. The idea of its ever being recaptured is perfect ridiculous, as it is a hundred times more formidable

han when the rebels had possession of it. A detail is made from our regiment on an about once a week to repair the telegraph wire betwee here and Baton Rouge, which is constantly being cut down by the rebels. It is almost impossible to keep it in operation. Our troops, as yet, have never come upon the cals. Our entire regiment has been out scouting sev eral times during the past menth in the vicinity of Jack son and Clinton, but seldom succeeding in capturing more than three or four rebels at a time. Our regiment re ceived two months' pay on the 25th ult., and was muster ed in for two more months' pay on the 1st inst. We re ceive a mail now about once a week.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Thanksgiving Day-Liberal Donation-Death of Dr. Dempster-Election.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1863. the recent Thanksgiving was the first in our country' history proclaimed by the President and by the Gover ors of the several States for the same day. Formerl different days were selected by the authorities of the several States, but gradually the Governors chose the same day; but now the President took the lead, and named the date first. To this the respective States acceded, and on Thursday last our country presented the sublime spec MINNIE AND HER PETS, by Mrs. Madeline Les-lie. Boston: Lee & Shepherd.—Here are six little beautiful volumes, each devoted to a pet: a Parrot, a erred upon us as a nation, and for his mercies conferred apon each State and its citizens.

In New York the day was becomingly observed; the the city had much the aspect of the Sabbath, and most of the churches were filled with devout worshippers. The feature was peculiar—the same Thanksgiving ode was sung in many churches; an original one by the venerable Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, author of the well known hymn, com-

cing "I would not live always." The weather on | met at Cincinnati on the 3d inst. to take measures for the Thanksgiving day was delightful.

LIBERAL DONATION. Rich men as a general rule are not distinguished for berality to the various benevolent and religious institutions of our day, but here and there are remarkable exoccasion when a collection was being made in that church, to double whatever the congregation would give; they contributed five thousand dollars, and our friend gave \$5000 more—one man giving as much as the whole assembly. Noble was this truly. Of this generous friend well may it be said, in the words of the best of poets,

"His large fortune
Upon his good and gracious nature hanging,
Subdues and properties to his love and tendence
All sorts of hearts."

ELECTION.

Our city papers announce the death of Rev. Dr. Demp ster. In him the church has lost one of her most active, useful and talented ministers.

On the 2d instant occurred our Municipal Electionno small affair considering the number of officers to be chosen, to wit, mayor, aldermen, councilmen, civil justices, police justices, school commissioners, school teachers, et cetera. For Mayor three candidates were run: Mozart and Tammany (two sections of the Democrats) Boole; Independent Democrat, Gunther; Republican, Blunt. Gunther was elected by 6,591 majority. This was caused by the Republicans not voting for their candidate. With hundreds the main thing was to defeat Boole, and so break (what the New Yorkers call) the ring; and to do this they voted for Gunther as the strongest candidate; the Republicans might have elected their man. Yours truly,

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. Emory Round, of the New England Confernce, has been appointed by Bishop Baker, in accordan with the plan of operations adopted by the Missionary Board at its late session, Missionary to North Carolina. Bro. Round was selected for this field in view of his knowledge of the spiritual wants of the Freedmen and others, he having organized several churches there while serving as captain in the volunteer army.

The Rev. Walter Jerome, of Oneida Conference, died at the Seminary in Cazenovia, N. Y, Nov. 24, of conges-

A murderous attempt was made on Tuesday night, Church of that place. He was returning from the postoffice at about eight o'clock in the evening, when some cowardly ruffian attacked him, first knocking him down by striking him on the back of the head, and while he was yet senseless from the effects of the blow, attempting to take his life by cutting the jugular vein. The instrument entered just back of the vein, cutting backwards, and inreviously three different anonymous notes threatening his life, from what source is not known.

Rev. G. R. Bent. of New England Conference, has been ppointed Station Agent of the Christian Commission at Parole Camp, Annapolis, Md., where his address will be hereafter. He has been laboring for the past twelve weeks in the Potomac and Cumberland armies

President Allyn reports McKendree College in a very prosperous condition, 126 students in attendance. We learn also from private sources that our illustrious succ sor is giving universal satisfaction, and fully justifying our former predictions. In this we greatly rejoice, for McKendree College has an important mission to accomplish in Southern Illinois. The Governor with the advice and consent of the Coun-

il, has appointed John D. Philbrick, Esq., Superinten. dent of Schools in this city, to be a member of the Board of Education, in place of Rev. Dr. Haven resigned. Rev. James Hedge died suddenly, at Le Roysville, Wyoming Conference, Nov. 5.

Two aged members of the British Weslevan Confer nce have recently finished their course; the Rev. George surrows, who had been in the work fifty-four years, died at Blackrock on October 22. "His life was one of usefulness, and his end was perfect peace." The Rev. Thos. Staton died in Manchester on the 3d of November, in 73d year of his age and the fiftieth of his ministry.

Rev. F. Metcalf, local preacher, formerly of this city, died recently in Appleton, Wis., after a painful and lin- Meade's councils are afflicted with hesitating gene many friends, for he was a devoted, active, genial Chris-Poe & Hitchcock, of Cincinnati, will publish in Janua-

y a volumes of Lectures and Addresses delivered at the Concord and Garrett Biblical Institutes, by the late Dr. The wife of ex-President Pierce died at Andover, aged 57. The deceased had been an invalid for many years.

nen of Montreal, died in that city on the 17th of Novem-Lieut. W. Pittenger, author of Daring and Suffering, as been received into full communion in the Methodis

Thomas Kay, Esq , one of the leading Wesleyan lay-

Episcopal Church at New Somerset, Ohio. Rev. Dr. Nadal is translating Hagenback's History of the Church in the 18th and 19th centuries. This is said to be one of the most interesting and attractive works in the Theological Literature of Germany,

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Arkansas has from 8,000 to 10,000 men in the Federal

rmy, and still they come by the hundred .- Some

couting party of Col. Higginson's colored troops; the

logs died.—The ceremony of breaking ground west of

the Missouri, for the Pacific Railroad, took place, Dec. 2,

at Omaha City, Nebraska. About 1,000 persons were present, including Gov. Saunders, of Nebraska. -- Ice was running freely in the Mississippi at St. Paul, Minn., on the 27th ult., and navigation is virtually suspended for the season --- Gen. Averill's soldiers, in their late expedition to Southwestern Virginia, found butter was five dollars a pound in Confederate money, and but fifteen cents in United States postal currency. - The Statue of Freedom has been successfully hoisted to its position on the dome of the capitol at Washington. - Fifteen plantations on the Mississippi have been leased during the last season to negroes, and the private clerk of Adjutant Gen. Thomas writes: "As far as I can learn, the cotton on these is more abundant than on any of the others."-Several large iron-clads, to carry turrets, are in course of construction at Cincinnati, and will soon be launched. -The guerrillas along the Mississippi, below Vicksburg, have become troublesome to navigation.—The Provost Marshal of Portland, Me., has enlisted a man who served fourteen months in the rebel army. He is not paid as a veteran .- Henry Ward Beecher is said to have gone to Washington, at the President's invitation, to consult concerning the establishment of a Freedmen's Bureau o supervise the interests of the freedmen. - A brillian eor was noticed at Salem, Mass., on the evening of Nov. 26. The colors of the globe were like a flame blueish and whitish. It had a train of three or four de grees in length, of a bright red color. - A little boy in South Woodstock, Conn , while trying to cut a pumpkin with an axe, accidentally cut off the arm of a tiny brother who was trying to hold the pumpkin .- Twenty-five colred regiments have been organized in Louisiana -Our navy blockades a line of coast extending 3,500 miles. It has captured over 1,100 blockade runners. The Atlantic front of Europe is but 2,900 miles .- Seventy-four of the Freshmen of Yale College took the temperance pledge a few nights ago .- On the 4th of July General Grant announced the surrender of Vicksburg, and on Thanksgiving Day he announced the defeat of Bragg. What will he have for Christmas and New Year's ?-Three shots from a revolver were fired at Gen. McNeil, on the 23d ult. at Fort Smith, Ark., while he was return ing alone from a social party. The assassin missed his cers. In accordance with Jeff Davis' savage proclamamark.—Our Government is now feeding 41,000 rebel prisoners, in addition to our starving men at Richmond men. Our government has 50,000 of these troops now and thousands of poor people at the South. --- Military Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, has gone to Brownsville with his staff. -- Gen. Schenck has sent ex-Gov. Pratt and Col. Nicholson from Baltimore to the rebels .- Tennessee has furnished 75,000 men to the rebel army and 20 regiments to the Union army; and still others have enlisted in Western regiments.—A steamboat 307 feet long is in process of building at New Albany, Ind. She is named the Leviathan.-Two men named Roberts. supposed to belong to a gang of horse thieves, were arrested in Vermont a few days since. - Mr. Hoes, a eweler of Chicago, offered a \$50 gold watch to the peron who would make the largest contribution to the fair for the soldiers. President Lincoln got the prize, the draft of the Emancipation Proclamation selling for the largest sum. Instead of a \$50 watch, Mr. Hoes sent one worth \$150, with an explanatory letter.—Bills of the "Lincoln County Bank, Wiseasset, Maine," are in cir-There is no such bank. The quantity of oil produced annually, for about three years, by the Pennsyl-

nomination and election of a "conservative" man for the next President. Gen. McClellan is one of the men named as candidate.—It is said Mrs. Lincoln will soon after the meeting of Congress, make some changes in the etiquette of the White House. She will receive ceptions; and such a one is a member of the St. Paul's her friends every day from 12 to 3 P. M., and in the eveMethodist Episcopal Church of this city. On a recent ning Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln will see their friends from 8 to 10. This will obviate the inconveniences of levees on particular evenings .- Houses in Washington with ten or a dozen rooms rent for \$2,400 to \$5,000 per annum, each. A house that, after the first battle of Bull Rus was offered for sale at \$4,000, now rents for \$3,000 .-The immense weight of the iron-elad Dictator caused sufficient undulation of the ground on which she rested to neutralize her inclination of half an inch to the foot, so that the attempt to launch her on Thanksgiving Day by the usual method proved a failure. The intention is to launch her about the 10th inst .- The anniversary of the Polish Revolution was commemorated in New York by a large meeting on the 30th utt .- The rebel Goverument " cordially " agreed to exchange chaplains without regard to numbers, and then kept in chains the chap-lain of a Massachusetts colored regiment. Two young colored men of a Massachusetts regiment are known to have been publicly sold into slavery in Texas. Why do the rebels forfeit their word, outrage the laws of war and descend to acts of barbarism to prevent the use of colored soldiers? Is it because such enlistments strike the Confederacy in a vital part? shatter the "corner stone" of the rebel structure?—A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the capture of the rebel General Morgan, who, with five prison associates, escaped from the Ohio Peniten. tiary, two weeks ago. They dug through the stone floor of their cell into a sewer, with pocket knives, and from the sewer, through the soft earth, under the walls of the building, into the open road. Three of the officers are reported as recaptured. - Vice President Hamlin has ommenced housekeeping in Washington with his family. -James Brewster, of New Haven, recently gave \$8,000 to the Orphan Asylum of that city, and now offers to build on another wing to the Asylum at a cost of \$5,000. -Longfellow, the poet, had a son wounded, on the 27th ult., in an engagement beyond the Rapidan.—Some of the officers of colored regiments are in Libby prison.— West Point military school is full. It now contains 260 cadets, instructed by 25 commissioned officers; 97 have been appointed during the past year, 46 of whom are from the volunteer army. - Mr. Kennedy, the census comnissioner, estimates the annual increase of fighting men in the United States at 140,000,-The correspondent of the New York World, at Chattanooga, estimates General November 3, at New Wilmington, Pa., to assassinate the Grant's loss in the late battle at 5,000 killed and wounded Rev. J. B. Orwig, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal and 300 prisoners; Bragg's loss at 7,600 killed and

wounded and 6,350 prisoners, or 13,950 in all. It is considered doubtful that Napoleon's proposition for congress of European nations, to reconstruct the international politics of that continent, having particular refer ence to Poland will be accepted. Russia agrees to take a part in the Congress after Poland is pacified .- The Dukedom of Gotha has recognized the hereditary Prince flicting a serious if not a fatal wound. He had received of Augustinberg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and called on the German Diet to maintain this against the Danish pretensions .- By the new Constitution of Venezuela slavery is forever abolished in that country .-The Pope, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of Denmark favor Napoleon's proposition for a European Congress.—Many of the officials of Holstein refuse to take the oath of allegiance demanded of them by the King of Denmark, declaring that the accession of Prince Christian to the throne is not founded on right. - Late advices from Mexico represent that the Church party is becoming dis-gusted with the French. They have made stables of several churches, pillaged houses and churches and out-raged women.—The Swiss Government has paid 1,-000,000 francs this year for catching butterflies.

NEWS FROM THE WAR

The Army of the Potomac has again recrossed the Rapidan without a battle, and lies on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, headquarters at Brandy Station, south of the Rappahannock. On the 27th and 28th ult. the troops were in line of battle, and an attack was commenced by the right and centre on Gen. Lee; a portion of the troops crossing Mine Run and driving the rebels from their advanced line of rifle pits. While this attack was in successful progress, word was received that Gen. Warren's corps, which was expected to turn the rebel right, had not moved; accordingly the whole attack was abandoned, and after a council of war the army returned. The Washington Star complains that General sickness. He was well prepared to die. He leaves The entire loss of the campaigulis announced as 1000 me

and a train of 30 wagons captured by guerillas. Gen. Grant's army has for the present ceased the pur suit of Bragg, but the people will rest assured that the word, Onward to Atlanta, will be given as soon as good generalship can dictate it. The railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga is in process of repairing, and doubtless everything possible will be done to secure the fruits of the victory. Gen. Hooker pursued the anemy as far as Ringgold, 15 miles from Chattanooga, where a severe engagement took place, Nov. 27, resulting in a rebel defeat with a loss of 300 prisoners. In this battle the 7th Ohio regiment lost nearly all its officers, and was led from the field by a lieutenant. Gen. Hooker evacuated Ringgold, Dec. 1, after burning the important buildings

and public works.

Dispatches from Cumberland Gap, Dec. 4, indicate that Longstreet had raised the siege of Knoxville and would probably escape to Virginia. Gen. Foster arrived at Cumberland Gap, northeast of Knoxville, on the 30th ult. and, on the 2d inst., in attempting to cross the Clinch River, two miles south of the Gap, he was repulsed by Longstreet's cavalry; on the 4th, however, Foster drove the enemy from the river, but the delay, it was thought, had given Longstreet time to escape. Meanwhile, Gen. Sherman was advancing from Chattanooga with additional reinforcements in aid of Burnside. two columns, one from the north and the other from the south, were approaching Knoxville, Longstreet made a desperate attempt, Nov. 27, to strike Burnside a finishing blew. Accordingly a storming party assaulted Fort Saunders with determined bravery. They approached unharmed to within 100 yards of the work, when a scene of terrible carnage ensued, but still they faltered not. Wires were stretched from stump to stump in front of the work; over these the rebels stumbled, beneath them lay writhing heaps of wounded men intermingled with the dead and dying. Seizing shells in their hands our artillerymen hurled them upon the doomed rebels, some of whom reached the parapet only to fall into a ditch ten feet deep. There was no retreat, but the carnage ceased when the storming party was annihilated; their ing column of course not being in the action. The rebel loss was 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners; our loss not over 80, Burnside was saved and Longstreet foiled. Affairs are moving onward favorably in Gen. Banks department. He has had a series of bloodless victories

ful engagements. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

in Texas, and in Western Louisiana a number of success

Gen. Hitchcock has written a letter to the New York Times relative to the exchange of prisoners. The rebels have 13,000 of our men and we have 40,000 of theirs and they insist that the exchange shall be general instead of man for man, the surplus of rebels to be paroled. Judging from past experience, Gen. Hitchcock says that if this extraordinary demand was acceeded to we might expect to see the paroled rebels in the ranks in a few days, and so help prolong the war and also prepare the rebels to make other demands of a like nature, by this means increasing the sacrifice of human life and delaying the advent of peace. It is this view of the case, and not the desire to haggle over a difference of a few hundred or even thousands of men, that causes our government to embrated enemy, who are led on by the devil's chief marshal, Selfishness. Another difficulty discussed by Gen. Hitchcock is concerning the colored troops and their offienrolled, with good prospect of soon increasing the number to 100,000. Now if our government refuses to protect them it would be the depth of meanness to demand their services; and if it should disband an army 50,000 or 100,000 men by virtue of Jeff Davis' proclamation, it would be "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" on a enemy. As the rebels would not exchange prisoners our government offered to take the Union prisoners on parole, with the solemn pledge that they should not be returned

to the army until exchanged, and that the rebel prisoners should be fed and clothed; this, likewise, was refused by the rebels. On the night of the 1st inst. a train of cars run off the track at Cansan, N. H. It is supposed that some evilninded person had drawn the spikes that held one of the rails. The engine and sleeping car passed safely over the loose rail, when it became displaced and a terrible scene followed. The next two cars, containing about 100 persons, plunged down an embankment 40 or 50 fee

was a group of two ladies and a child burning to death an eye torn out, and there were others with broken ribs the proceeding. or limbs, or with severe contusions. More than 20, it is said, were more or less injured. A person calling himself "John Morgan" has been arrested as the perpetrator of

Willie Johnson, a drummer boy 13 years old, in Co. D, 3d Vermont Regiment, was in the seven days' fight before Richmond, and was the only drummer in his division who brought his drum from the field. Secretary Stanton has presented the heroic boy with the star medal

A few evenings since Fernando Wood spoke at a meeting of Peace Democrats in New Jersey. Wood said: There is no such thing as rebellion under the institu-"There is no such thing as rebellion under the institu-tions upon which the government of this country is founded. Suppose New York chose to secede, who dare to prevent her? Virginia has the same right as New York. War is disunion and disintegration. No man in his senses disputes this. Every man who favors it direct-ly or indirectly, favors the dissolution of the American Union, promotes the establishment of a centralized des-potism, and advances the fortunes of the most desperate and unscrupulous knaves that ever cursed a country.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Twenty-two "copperheads" have been arrested near Jacksonville, Ill., for attempting to throw a train of cars off the track on the Jacksonville and Manchester Railroad, with the view of rescuing deserters under charge of a proper officer.

A brave man is one who isn't afraid to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new ones.

We are told to weigh our thoughts-most men and

women would need a very small pair of scales. Venango County, Pa., has increased its voting population, in two years, from 1,713 to 6,265-the petroleum

wells caused the increase. A workman of Boonton, N. J., has made a very beautiful and valuable collection of insects, which have been attracted at night to the blast furnace of the nail-works at that place, and has arranged them in the form of a

series of bouquets of flowers of the most brilliant hues. The Turkish men hold that women have no souls, and prove by their treatment of them that they have none

The Bennington, Vt., Banner says a pocket-book, containing a large amount of money, was found by a boy and returned to the owner. The gentleman offered him a reward of \$25, which he refused, saying he had done what was right, and his father would not like to have him take it. That boy and that father are worthy of each

An Irishman complained to his physician that he stuffed him so much with drugs, that he was sick a long time

A witty doctor says tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off the foolish girls, and leaves the

A dry joker says the girls should not be exempt from conscription, because they are so accustomed to "bare

The ladies employed in sewing straw in West Medway, Mass., held a meeting, on the 12th ult., and petitioned the manufacturers for an increase of wages. The petition has been signed by the ladies in the neighboring towns

The merchants of Halifax lately presented Admiral Milne an address. In his reply the Admiral paid a high tribute to the naval commanders and Government of the United States for the uniform courtesy manifested toward himself and the officers under him.

A piece of meteoric iron lately found in Idaho Territory weighs ten pounds and ten ounces. No earthy or stony substance is found in it.

Only one native of Massachusetts who participated in the battles of the Revolution, is still living-Benjamin Miller, who was born in Springfield in 1753, and is now

a resident of Laurens, Otsego County, New York. When Cromwell first coined his money, an old cavalier looking upon one of the new pieces, read this inscription on one side: "God with us;" and on the other, "The Commonwealth of England." "I see," said he, "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides."

"It is very difficult to live," said a widow, with seven girls, all in genteel poverty. "You must husband your time," said a sage friend. "I'd rather husband s

An Irishman who was reprieved, as he stated, the night before his execution, and who wished to get rid of his

A twenty inch gun, weighing fifty-seven tons and sending a thousand pound ball, has arrived for the de
There will be a regular meeting of the Managers of the NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY at the office of Zion's Herald, Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 30 clock P. M.

J. H. TWOMBLY, Secretary.

the surplus out of the market, and in addition to this they must pay big taxes. On the subject of supporting Jeff Davis, Mr. Toombs says they have given him power enough, so there are no fear on that point, and while

by the same, Nov. 22, Mr. George S. Titus to Miss Nellie F. Joy, both of Springfield, Mass. Thanksgiving Day, by Rev. A. Palmer, of Miller, of Norwich, to Miss Isabelia Murphy, of Plainfield.

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By the

in a promiscous heap at the foot of the bank. In one place style by two boards of Yankee officers, one for the quartermaster's and one for the commissary departments. Col. from contact with the ignited fluid; here was a man with Sanderson, a former hotel keeper in New York, is chief of

H P Biood—J M Bailey—C L Davenport—Alex Ewins—G F Elliot—Jas Farrington—W H Kent—C C Mason (yes)—E Os-born—L Robinson—H L Starks—Moses Springer—B F Stin-

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Nov. 28 to Dec 5.

M F Abbott—R W Allen—S Allen—H P Blood—A S Babbit
—C Bigelow—L D Brown—I Beal—W R Burnham 2—G H
Bickford—C S Buswell—S Beedle—L R S Brewster—R C Balley—A L Cooper—A Colmer—F A Craftz—S H Colburn—W
H Crawford—M R Currier—G C Crawford—I Calderwood—
Carlton & Porter 2—J E Chuse—A J Church—C W Calley—
J Chase—J M Caldwell—H Chandler—J M Clark—D A Dyer
—J A DeForrest—C M Diusmore—G S Dearborn—E E Dunn—
Dr Dyer—E Dickerman—R Dearborn—S L Kastman—D H
Ela—H F Forrest—J Fletcher—J Foog—S A Fuller—A W
Farrington—E Goodenough—J H Gaylord—M N Granger 2—
Wm Gordon—S V Gerry—F J Huntington 2—A F Hoath—H
C Henrys—A P Hatch—J Hague—W O Holway—D J Herri-k
—J Hayes—E F Hinks—M A Hoyt—John Holmes—S W
Jones—W H Jackson—G Johnson—H T Jones—L Kelsey—J
L Locke 2—E P Lowater—D Loomis—W G Leouard—C E
Littie—I LeBaron—G S Long—J W Lewis—H Moulton—W
McDonald—W E McAllister—J H Newhall—O Nickerson—B
Otheman—J Porter—Poe & Hitchcock—J Powers—C F Porlow—A L Pratt—R Parsons—L B Puleifer—W J Pomfret—L
W Preacott—M W Parkhurst—S E Quimby—J W Reed—S
Roy—S Rich—G B Reynolds—G A Silversten—Wm Shatswell
—D J Smith—D D Spear—E A Smith—A R Silvester—J S
Spinney—N F Stevens—S Smith—R S Stubbs—W Stout—R P
Taft—C H Vinton—Silas Wiggins—F E Weaver—D Wirt—D
Wise

J. P. Magee, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Letters Received from Nov. 28 to Dec 5.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Special Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR. ion, at Stoughton, Mass., Dec. 9. Ministerial Association, at Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 15, 16. Ministerial Association, at Round Pond, Me., Dec. 21-23. Dedication, at Rumford Centre, Me., Dec. 24. Preachers' Meeting, at East Bridgewater, Mass., Dec. 28-30. Preachers' Meeting, at Wellfleet, Mass., Jan. 11-13.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. C. S. Macreading, Plainfield, Ill.

December—wille, 21; Rockville, 22; Warehouse Point, 23; Hazardville, 24; Somers, 25; Thompsonville, 26, 27.

January—South Manchester, 2, 3; North Manchester, P.

M., 3, 4; East Glastenbury, 5; Portland, 6; Haddam Neck,

East Hampton, 8; East Haddam, 9, 10; East Hartford, 1st
Church, 16, 17; East Hartford, 2d Church, evening, 17; Willimantic, 18; Lebanon, 19; Fisherville, 20; West Thompson,

21; Plainfield, 22; Canterbury, 23, 24; Marlborough, 30, 31;

Colchester, evening, 31; East Thompson, 2; Danielsonville, 3;

February—Baltic, 1; East Thompson, 2; Danielsonville, 3,

February—Baltic, 1; East Thompson, 2; Danielsonville, 3,

Futnam, 5; East Woodstock, 5; Eastford, 6, 7; West Woodstock, P. M., 7; Staffordville, 13; Stafford Springs, 14; Willington, evening, 14; Eagleville, 3 o'clock, 15; Andover, even
ning, 15; East Lyme, 16; New London, 17; Norwich, Main

Street, 18; Free Church, 19; Montville, 29, 21; Hopeville, 27,

28; Griswold, evening, 28; Voluntown, 29.

March—Norwich, Suchem Street, 1; North Church, 2; Nor
wich, Greenville, 3; Mysic, 5, 6; Mystic Bridge, 4, 6; Wes
terly, evening, 6; Square Pond, 12, 13; Tolland, evening, 13;

Uncasville, 19, 20; Gale's Ferry, P. M., 20.

Frovidence, Dec. 2.

LYNN DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER LYNN DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

December—Ballardvale, 19, 20; Auburndale, 26, 27.

January—Saugus, 2, 3, A. M.; Clifftondale, 3, P. M.; Maplewood, 3, evening; Lynn, Beston Street, 9, 10, A. M.; South Street, 10, P. M. and 11; Maple Street, 10, evening; St. Paul's, 12; Marblehead, 15; Salem, 16, 17. A. M.; South Danvers, 17, P. M., evening; Riverdale, 18; Gloucester, 19; Rockport, 20; Newburyport, Liberty Street, 21; Purchase Street, 23; Ipswich, 23, 24, A. M.; Topsfield, 24, P. M.; Hamilton, 25; North Andover, 20, 31.

February—Groveland, 1; Byfield, 2; Watertown, 6, 7; Waltham, 13, 14; Weston, 14, P. M.; Melrose, 20, 21, A. M.; Stoneham, 21, P. M.; Woburn, 22; Lynn, Common Street, 24; Swampscott, 25; Lowell, Central Church, 26, 25, A. M.; Worthen Street, 27, 28, P. M.; St. Paul's, 28, evening, and 29.

March—Charlestown, High Street, and Trinity Church, 3; Union Church, 4; Somerville, 5; Malden, 12, 13; Medford, 13, P. M. and 14; Cambridge, 16, 20, P. M.

Malden, Dec., 1863.

ROCKLAND DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. December—Rockland and Thomaston, at R., 19, 20, A. M., T., 20, P. M.—Remainder next week. Warren, Dec. 4.

PORTLAND DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. PORTLAND DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.

December—Falmouth, 5,6; Gorham, 12, 13; Buxton, 19, 20; Goodwin's Mills, 23; Cape Elizabeth, 20, 27.

January—Kennebunkport Centre, 2, 3; Newfield, 6; Conway Corner, 9, 10; Baldwin, 16, 17; West Gray, 20; Portland, Pine Street, 33, 24; Kennebunkport, 30, 31.

February—Saco, 3; Berwick, 6, 7; Kittery. 13, 14.

The preachers and others concerned will notice some changes in the time of the Quarterly Meetings for this quarter as formerly published, and will follow this list.

GEO. WEBBER.

DEDICATION AT WELLFLEET.—The new and peautiful house of worship that has been erected in this place for the use of the Methodis? Episeopal Church, at an expense of about thirteen thousand dollars, will be dedicated to the service of God on the 23d of December, at 10j o'clock, A. M. Brethren in the ministry are invited to be present and take part in the services. The sale of pews will take place on the 24th.

ASA N. BODFISH.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT MINNISTERIAL ASSOCIATION-SPECIAL NOTICE.—Arrangements have been

and their wives, coming over the Road to attend the meetin to be held in Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 15, 16, will be furnishe with return checks.

Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 2, 1863. before his execution, and who wished to get rid of his wife, wrote to her as follows: "I was yesterday hanged, and died like a hero; do as I did, and bear it like a man."

"Col. W. is a fine looking man, ain't he?" said a friend of ours the other day. "Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once." "You? Why you're ugly as sin!" "I don't care for that, I was taken for him—by the Sheriff."

SURPRISE AND CAPTURE.—On the evening of the 2d inst. a reconnoissance in force of sixty well drilled volunteers made an entirely unexpected dash upon the headquarters of this division of our work. A 196-pounder being quickly put in position in the pantry, with some flying artillery, the two panies ricken persons in charge of the post at once surrendered. They were more frightened however than harmed; for after a social hour the force retreated, leaving them again in quiet value graded in the place with about forty dollars in cash and articles of value, for which undeserved kindness they are truly grateful. The place with about forty dollars in cash and articles of value. N. M. BAILEY, thenliker, N. H., Dec. 4.

Soo,000, his landed property gives an income of \$125,000. Parliament votes him \$500,000 a year while his mother lives, besides \$250,000 for Mrs. Wales to spend. Add to this a very pretty wife, and a good prospect of being King of England some day, and the prince can be considered "forehanded."

The Portsmouth, N. H., Chronicle is informed that an iron steamboat is to be built this winter upon Lake Winnipisankee, to ply on the lake next summer.

A convention of Impressment Commissioners of the different States of the Confederacy is now in session at Augusta, Ga., discussing the rules of action and fixing prices to be paid for articles seized.

During the past season Cape Cod has produced 3,899 barrel of cramberries, worth \$38,660.25.

There is a project on foot for erecting a monument to Robert Fulton, in Trinity Churchyard, New York. This eminent man, to whom the country and the world owe so much, sleeps in that ancient burisi-place without a stone to mark the spot where he was buried.

Robert Toombs, late rebel Secretary of State, made a speech in the Hall of Represantatives, of Georgia, Nov. 9. He says their currency is based on false priciples, and to save themselves from shame and dishonor they must buy Confederate bonds with Confederate notes and so get the surplus out of the market, and in addition to this they must pay big taxes. On the subject of supporting

they must pay big taxes. On the subject of supporting Jeff Davis, Mr. Toombs says they have given him power enough, so there need be no fear on that point, and with they support him to the atmost in the exercise of his rightful powers, "at the same time jealously watch bleast encroachment upon public liberty. Let us remember that the President, down to the lowest magistrate that the least encroachment upon public liberty. Let us remember that the President, down to the lowest magistrate that the land are but servants of the people, and not their masters."

The Richmond Whig had a dispatch from Atlants, Ga., Nov. 27, relative to the battle of Chickamanga, says, that "We have lost many prisoners—estimated at 50,000 and upward. All our dead and wounded are left in the hands of the enemy." This result, the dispatch says, the hands of the enemy." This result, the dispatch says, the hands of the enemy." This result, the dispatch says, the hands of the enemy." This result, the dispatch says, the hands of the enemy." This result, the dispatch says, the hands of the enemy." This result, the dispatch says, the hands of the enemy." This result, the first of the pool have confidence of humbers, but editoially the Richmond papers complain that Bragg's incompetency caused the disastrous result, and that Davis is keeping him in command notwithstanding neither the army nor the people have confidence in him. Of the situation in the Southwest the Enquirer says:

"At present writing all looks gloomy in the direction of Chattanooga, and the position of Longutreet at Knox-ville is not without tip pat the object of his. All the position of the position of Burnside's forces, his position is one of great danger. Grant may intervene between Bragg and Loogstreet, and now that he has defeated to Miss and Loogstreet, and now that he has defeated to Miss and Loogstreet, and now that he has defeated to Miss and Looks, with the position of continuous of the position of the posit

aven.

Scotland Parish, York, Me., Aug. 10, of cholera infanScotland Parish, York, Me., Aug. 10, of cholera infanAllice L. Cook, aged 1 year and 10 months, only daughf Leonard and Rowena Cook; aslo, Sept. 27, of dysenteFreddie L. Wilber, aged 2 years and 9 months, only son
homas and Harriet Wilber; also, in Ellot, Nov. 1, George
ggs, aged 4 years and 8 months, son of George and HanBrievs.

DR. DILLENBACK ON CHRONIC SORE
THROAT—ITS TENDENCY TO CONSUMPTION—
BRIEVS.

ents.
In Sutton, N. H., Nov, 20, of typhoid fever, Philena Phelps, ged 16 years; Nov. 26, Ann E. Phelps, aged 14 years; Nov. 9, Charles M. Phelps, aged 18 years; and Dec. 1, Bryan J. Phelps, aged 7 years. These were all children of A. J. Phelps, fSutton, N. H.
Killed in action with guerrillas, 25 miles above Port Hudon. La., Nov. 9, Thomas J. Gibbins, of Provincetown, Mass., nember of Co. 1, 3d Mass. Cavairy, ag 423 years.

Business Notices.

A NEW INVENTION. Mesers. C. H. Wheeler & Co., 5 & 7 Essex Street, Boston, have made some very important improvements in the Stereoscope. Producing an instrument which is not only neat and compact, but the principal feature is the arrangement of the focus, by which it is adapted to different eyes,—it being necessary for this purpose to vary the Bellevue Stereoscope," for so it is called, (beautiful view.)
Pictures viewed in it appear as if living. It is nicely got up CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD. As soon as there is the

or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military Officers and Soldiers

CHATTANOOGA! A Railroad Chase for Life-Dismal Night among the Hills of Chattanooga—A year in Rebel Prisons— Seven Union Soldiers hung at one time. Read "DARING AND SUFFERING." See advertisement in another column. Dec. 9. 1t.

Our assortment of English and American Brussels and Tapestry Carpets warrants us in soliciting particular attention of purchasers to the same. J. H. PRAY, SONS & Co., 47 and

Buy Copper Tipped Shoes for children. One pair will out-

lars and Setts, Valenciens Collars, Malta and real thread lace Collars, Real Thread Veils, Granadine Veils, Handkerenness in new styles, Head-Dresses and Netts, New Styles Roman ting drugs upon the stomach.

Scarfs, Scarf Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Hat Ribbons, Rich Black Ribbons, White Ribbons, Paris Flowers, Neck Ruches and Signed, I shall con ent myself by laying before the reader the Ribbons, White Ribbons, Paris Flowers, Neck Ruches and Ruffles, New Styles Cords and Tassels, Bonnet-Velvets, Veling Goods, French Flauncis, Ladies' and Gents' under clothing, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoisery, Gents' Shaker Merino Angelo, all wool and Fleece lined Hose and Haif Hose, Balmoral Skirts, Thread Store Goods. All of which are selling at the very lowest prices. Store two doors south of

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LADIES, the place to buy your outside garments is at O. go

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The Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2. Lambs, 4500; Swine, 2075. Number of Western Cattle, 5'5; PRICES-Market Reef-Extra \$9.00 @ 9.25 : first quality \$8.50 8.75; second quality 7.25 @ 8.25; third quality, \$5.00 @ 7.00 00 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Beef.)

The demand for Beeves is active at an advance in prices from 5 g 50c P 100 lbs; 2 pairs of extra Cattle sold for 9 c P lb The demand for Working Oxen and Stores is good.

Stores—But few in market. Sales Yearlings \$11 @ 15; two
years old \$16 @ 25; three years old \$25 @ 50.

§ 4.50 V head; extra lots \$5. Sheep 6e a6je P h; extra 7c. Swine—Store Pigs, but few in market; retail 6 @ 8c. Fat Hogs-2000 at market; prices 61 @ 7c # fb. Hides-9jc per h. "

Lamb Skins \$2.25; Sheep Skins \$2.25.

m	RETAI	L	PRICE.	1
1.			HALL MARKET.	
n	PROVISIONS-P ib.	,1	Pigeons, doz, 0 00 @0 00	
	Butter in tubs. 26 @ 5	81	Roasting Pigs, each, 1 50 &2 50	1
e	Butter, in tubs, 26 69 2 2d quality, 23 @ 2	25	Young Geese,	-
1,		15	₩ 10, 12 @ 17	
e;	Rage, doz.	28	VEGETABLES.	-
у,	Beef, fresh, 7 (2)	20	Onions, P peck, @ 50	
I.	Smoked 12470	11	Sweet Potatoes, V B, @ 8 Carrots, peck, @ 25	
of la	Hogs, whole, 9 @ 0	191		
0	Pork, fresh, 10 @	11	Hubbard Squashes, P lb, Marrow Squashes, P b, 3 @ 3	1
r.	Salted, 10 @ Hams, Boston, @	121	Ph, 3@ 3	1
I.	Western,	124		
h;		14	P peck, 6 25 Cabbages, each, 8 12	
h,	Veal. 8 @	14	Celery, 10 mg 12	4
08	Calves, whole. 7 @	10	Lettuce, Phead. @ 06 Egg Plants, each 17 @ 25	
5, v.	Mutton. 8 @	17	Potatoes,	
n;		10	₩ peck, @ 25	
d-	POULTRY.		Beets, peck, @ 25 Pickles, gal, 37 @ 50	
88	Turkeys, h, 14 @	18	Beans, white, peck, 75 @ 87	
18.	Ducks, pair, 1 00 @1	95	FRUIT.	
r.	Wild Ducks, pair, 75 g1: Peeps, doz,	2	Dried Apples, W ib. 6 @ 10)
al-	Chickens,	10	Apples, peck, 37 @ 50	
18.	W 15, Ouails, doz. 150 @ 2	18	Lemons. doz, 37 @ 00 Pears, # peck, 50 @ 1 50	
rel	Partridges, pair, 50 @	75	Cranberries & qt, 10 @ 15	2
th	Grouse, pair, 75 @1	00	Peaches in cans, @ 50 Tomatoes, do, 8 3	0
)s-	Rabbits and Hares.		Isabella Grapes, 20 @ 28	
of	each, 12 @	20	Catawba Grapes, 12 @ 17	7
es	WHOTE	A	LE PRICE.	۱
en-			SUGAR.	
		-	Brown, 12 @ 16	81
19,	Navy Moss bbl 13 25 212	50	White, 14 @ 1	74
ov.	No. 1 do. 10 00 @11	00	FLOUR AND MEAL.	
oth	Pork, Boston extra clear		St. Louis, 0 00 @	
ard	Boston No. 1, bbl. @22	00	do. choice ex., 9 00 g11 0 Western, super, 6 00 g 6 2	5
of	Boston No. 2, Dut.	00	do. choice. 8 25 () U	
at		00	Illinois and Ohio— choice extra, 8 50 @ 9 5	0
to	Ohio Mess, @17	00	Mich. and Wisconsin-	
on	Do. Prime, @14	00	choice extra, 8 50 @ 9 0	0
of	Boston Lard, bbls, @12 Ohio Leaf, do, 00 00 212 Hams, Boston, fb,	00	Canada, super, 6 00 0 6 2 do. choice 8 25 @ 8 7	5
ry,	Hams, Boston, to,	124	Kye Flour. 0 00 at 0 0	
dr.	Hams, Boston, ib, ib, Do. Ohio, ib ib, ib, ib, ib, ib, ib, ib, ib, ib,	11	Corn Meal, 6 50 @ 6 5	0
of	Whole Hogs, 819	091	GRAIN.	ß
m-			Corn, # 56 fbs.	00
80,	BUTTER, CHEESE AN EGGS.	D	Southern yellow, 2000 Western mixed,1 35 a 000	00
in-	Butter,		Wheat, western, 1 40 @ 1 8	5
	in tubs, 23 00 @26 2d do, 20 00 @22	00	Rye, Barley, P bush, 1 25 @ 1 4	18
an-	Cheese, best,		Oats, 82 6 8	35
er,	per hund, 12 00 2014	00	Shorts, # ton, 37 838 6 Fine Feed, 38 639 6	
niel				10
F.	FRUIT & VEGETABLE	8.	HAY.	
	Jackson Whites,		Country Hay, 4 100 lbs, 1 20 @ 1 3	20
Mr.	₩ bbl, 1 75 @ 2	25	Do. 1 10 @ 1 1	5
, of	Sweet Potatoes, bbl, © 7 Hubbard Squashes,	00	Eastern pressed.	
les	D ton, @ 50	00	W ton, 00 @22 (Straw, 100 lbs, 90 @ 1 (00
tts-	Marrow Squashes,			
Jo-	Cranberzies,	00	Western, dry, 21 @	23
100-	4 DDI, 7 00 m e	50	do. Wet, 11 a	13
ery,	Apples, 2 50 @ 3	23	Buenos Ayres, 2919	10
	Outons, IP bbl. 4 00 @ 4		Calcutta Cow V B-	
Mr.		75	Slaughter, 29 6	30
, at	Carrots, b bush,	75	Rio Grande,	28
ord,		50	₩ b, 20 0 1	199
Van		00	Sole-	
, of	Lemons II box. 6 00 00 0	00	Buenos Ayres,	ĮI.
G.	White Beans, 2 75 @ 3	00	Orinosa 29 2	32
	White Beans, 2 75 @ 3 Pea Beans, P bu, 3 00 @ 3 Pickles, bbl, 10 00 @ 12	00	Orinoco, 28 @ (Oak. 40 @)	31
an- H.	STREET, STREET		Dry Hide, 39	41
eph	GRASS SEED. Herds Grass,		Slaughter in Rough-	40
on.	P bush, 2 50 @ 2	75		43
Mr.	P bush, 2 50 @ 2 Red Top, 2 75 @ 3	2 00	Calf Skins, # lb.—	10
rze	Clover, Northern.	. 00	Curried, 80 & 1	75
Mr.	Clover, Western,	15	Sheep Skine-	
F.	Clover, Western,	11	Bark Tanned, 50 & Sumae do, 45 @	60
180	Paul Meadow	4	10 B	~

Advertisements.

LETTER NO. XCVI.

To the Editor of Zion's Herald. which pre-eminently claims the attention of medical men and the public generally, it is that melancholy train of diseases popularly known under the head of Chronic Catarrh, Sor Throat, Laryngeal and Bronchial Affections. These diseases have become so fearfully prevalent that scarcely a domestic circle can be found some of whose members are not suffering more or less from their ravages. Some of the certain an piratory system, under the name of Catarrh Follicular Disease of the Throat, and Laryngitis, are a thickened state of the membranes lining the air tubes leading into the lungs. The patient complains of something sticking in the throat, and to get rid of it he is constantly rasping and hawking, which is frequently a matter of great annoyance to himself and friends. As the disease advances the voice becomes somewhat husky, and gradually loses its natural ring or tone, and if allowed to progress, ulceration of the vocal cordsultimately takes place, when the voice is hopelessly lost. It would be needless to

istered through the stomach for the cure of these affection. The result, I need scarcely say, has been a failure. As a topical remedy, great hopes were at one time enter As a topical rementy, great appear were at one time enter-tained of Nitrate of Silver, but this, too, I am sorry to say, had its day, and has well nigh passed into oblivion. What-ever temporary advantage or relief may have been derived from local applications made to the throat and largux, such measures, experience has fully taught us, cannot be relied on with a view to any permanent benefit or a removal of the diffi number of cases has already extended beyond the reach of local remedies. And more than this, in too many instan

ily to the lungs.

From a consideration of the above facts we make the follow 1st. That the bottom of the difficulty cannot be reached by

local applications made to the throal and larynx, and hence this practice must, as it ever itas been, remain a failure on the page of medical history.

2d. Remedies administered by the stomach, so far as all past experience can aid us in forming any just estimate of their

neouragement.

3d. Inhalation, then, it must be admitted, is our only hope of success. By these means we gain access not only to the throat and larynx, but to the entire extent of the bronchial

store, Nos. 90 and 92 Tremont Street, two doors south of Tre-mont Temple, New Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts, such as Rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Colpart diseased, and without the disagreeable and unhappy results so often experienced by the action of crude and irrita-

breats of those who have hitherto despaired of success:

Dr. H. P. DILLENBACK. Dear Sir:—I esteem it a privilege as well as a duty to add my humble testimony to the value of Medicated Inhalation in throat and lung diseases. When I called at your office on the 6th day of March last I had been suffering from a disease of the throat for several years. During this time I was under the care of two able and experienced physicians, and had made use of various remedies recommended by them; and in addition to this had my throat sponged with nitrate of silver from time to time for four or five months, with apparently little or no benefit. In sho t, my symptoms seemed to be growing worse, until finally the irritation extended from my throat to my lungs, causing more or less hoarseness, cough and expectoration. At this stage of the disease, while living in Stoucham, Mass., my attention was arrested by the appearance of several articles from your pen on the subject of palmonary diseases and their treatment by thalation. I was so favorably impressed with the reasonableness of your plan of treatment that I was induced to consult you in my own case, and placed myself at once under your care, and at the end of four months I am happy to say that I regard myself perfectly cured of my throat and lung difficulties. If el very thankful for your kindness and attention, and shall ever hold your name in grateful remembrance while I live. Reader, if you are suffering from throat or lung diseases, my advice is to place yourself under the case of Dr. Dillenback and make a trial of lunhalation.

Most respectfully yours,

Biddeford, Me., Feb. 24, 1863.

Dr. DILLENBACK. Dear Sir:—Some ten months, I should think, previous to consulting you, I had been suffering from a discharge from my head, which at times was very offensive and annoyed me exceedingly. The matter, dropping down from the back part of the ma-al passages into my throat, was a constant source of irritation, and to remove it I was incessantly hawking and spitting. Supposing there was no remedy, the disease was suffered to pass on, until I had almost entirely lost my sense of smell. And having at intervals some pain in my right side, I called upon my family physician, who told me there was no trouble about my lungs but as my symptoms became more unfavorable and finding myself daily growing weaker, I became alarmed about my coudition and consulted another physician, who upon making an examination pronounced my lungs badly diseased, and held out but little encouragement. pronounced my langs badly diseased, and held out out introencouragement.

My cough at this time was very violent, accompanied with
profuse bloody expectorations and night sweats. I now began
to feet that there was no help for me. But through the earnest
solicitation of a friend I was induced to make one more effort,
and called on you, and I am happy here to state that under
your care, and by the persevering use of your remedies, I
soon found relief. My difficulty of breathing, as well as the
pain and soreness in my cuest, passed away. My cough diminished, and I expectorated less. I slowly gained fiesh and
strength, and at the expiration of some three or four months

REV. J. T. HOWARD'S LETTER.

REV. J. T. HOWARD'S LETTER.

West Charlton, Vt., Feb. 1, 1862.

Dr. DILLENBACK. Dear Sir:—I have not forgotren the time when I called apon you, after I had ceased to obtain any relief or encouragement from other physicians. Being emsciated and feeble, it was with much difficulty that I could reach your office. I had but little hope, if any, in your mode of treating Brouchiai and Lung Diseases, yet, as a last resort, I thought I would go and hear what you would have to say. I supposed your advertisement, like others wirh which the newspapers abound, might be a humbug, and yourself an ignorant quack.

But in this I was happily disappointed. Your kindness, sympathy and encouraging words gave me hope, and your medicines and counsel, under a kind providence, have been a great benefit to me. My voice is much stronger, and I can speak with more case. When I take cold I occasionally feel a slight recurrence of the old bronchial difficulty, but I do not take cold so easily as formally, neither am I so sensitive to changes of weather as I have been. My appetite is generally quite good, and, with a grateful heart, I receive pleasure and strength in taking my food. For the lengthening out of my days, and the comfort and enjoyment of the good degree of heaith I am permitted to enjoy, I trust I shall ever have a grateful remembrance of you.

Your struly,

J. T Howard.

We have many other valuable names in our possession of My new Work on Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, &c., can be obtained at the principal book stores, Boston, or on ap-

H. P. DILLENBACK, M.D.,
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The whole nation was excited, last spring, by the revelations made before the President and the Cabinet at Washington, by the survivors of General Mitchell's secret Railroad Expedition, sent into the heart of the Confederacy almost a year before. Of the twenty-two daring adventurers who penetrated the enemy's country, eight perished on the scaffold, and the others, after suffering untold hardships, finally succeede in recrossing the lines and reaching the Union army. The survivors each received a medal of honor and other manificent rewards from the hands of the President.

The marvelous adventures of this band are recorded by one of their number, who is fully competent to the task. Their history, as narrated by him, possesses the connected interest of an epic poem. The scene is gradually developed, and the interest deepens from first to last. The reader will follow the adventurers, from their first midnight consultation, onward through their perilous journey, and will scarcely breathe during the progress of the terrible chase—the most exciting ever recorded in the annals of any country. The death-scene will draw tears from the eye of the sympathizing reader, while his check will burn with indignation at the cruelties practised by hearttess rebels. The style is a simple, unaffected one, rising with the occasion to the loftiest eloquence, and abounding in the tenderest pathos.

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Dec 9

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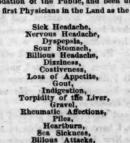
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Where the stormy vapors drift! Falsely call the ocean songless, With no music for the soul; Still it pours its ceaseless anthem, As its restless billows roll-Still it is the mighty ocean, With its aunlight and its storms; With its isles of endless summer, And of winter's angry forms ! Falsely say the ancient mountain

Has no grandeur on its crown; Still it rears its heights of glory, Where its turrets tower and frown; Still it is the mountain hoary, O'er which morn and evening gleam; With its orchestra of music

Falsely say earth's godlike hero But he'll wear the hero's glory In the land of shadeless day-He will shout the victor's triumph On the bright, immortal hills; When earth's stormy path is traveled Where no threat'ning tempest chills!

Of the chainless wind and stream

Nothing changes by miscalling; We can never change the eagle, We can never change the sea; We can never change the hero, He will be the hero still; Climbing to the heights of heaven,

Family Circle.

For Zion's Herald. THE SOLDIER'S LETTER. BY MRS. PHŒBE H. PHELPS.

It was early twilight at an humble dwelling among the New England hills. The mother drew her needle more rapidly than ever through her work, then, laying it down, went to the door. "It's time to go to the post-office John," she said

to a boy of twelve who was there sawing wood. "The mail must be in by this time." "I haven't half enough wood sawed for the morn-

ing, mother." Never mind that: don't wait: I will saw some, and will burn less."

"What is the use of my going, mother?"

"You may get a letter." " You always tell me so, mother."

"Yes, for it's always true ; I feel that your chance of getting one grows more each day you fail. Each day I say to myself: Since we haven't heard from father for so long, we shall be almost sure to hear today; if he's well he'll certainly write; and if he's sick some one will certainly write for him."

"I'm ashamed to go to the office so much for nothing. They've got so they smile when I ask for a letter, and never go to look, but just shake their

"Why should you be ashamed, my son, of inquiring for news from your father? We do not hear from him, and it is natural that we should be anxious and want to hear. We love him and are troubled on his account. Why should you be ashamed of this? If the man at the office smiles, he does it thought lessly. He must respect your regard for your fath and your patience in inquiring for news from him." The son silently took the saw out of the wood to

strong enough. Besides, you've enough else to do."

The delicate, over-worked woman cheerfully finished the sawing of the next morning's wood, strengthened by the hope of a letter from her husband, who was far away, a soldier in his country's service. O, there would be a letter ! she was almost sure. There must be a letter. Love is so strong it will make hopes with which to cheer itself; it will

for as she sawed she could see far up the road where her son would come; she could see whether he had a letter or not, long before he reached home; for if he

he went. "I knew 'twas no use," he said.

heart; I must do something, and it's all I can do. should come, how badly we should feel to have it lie in the office a single day unread. It would be too much like having your father himself unmet and unwelcomed on his return."

The wood was carried in, the cow milked, the pig fed and the soldier's little family were seated at their evening meal. It was bread and milk; the mother

The boy looked into his bowl and ate in silence

It was all he could do to keep back his tears. "Do you suppose father is sick, mother?" Asked one of the little daughters for the hundredth time. "He may be; I fear he is," was the answer, also

repeated for the hundredth time by the patient mother. She had other fears than that of sickness but she breathed them to God, only.

cessions. The father was first in the prayer of each child, even the youngest, almost an infant, who lisped, "Bless my good paps and take good care of him, and bring him back to live with us all again, and

good? How can he sin like other men? How can one so loved by purity, cherished by devotion, become impure, false, worthless? Must not he who is a prayed for, pray himself? Must not he so loved, love fondly, tenderly in return?

yearning and hope that the fond and anxious ones are looking, straining, asking for day after day, so many days? Miscarried? Lost? Surely it has been written, and freighted with treasure to furnish com-

for, so trust in, so pray for; whom we would fain | rose daily at 5 o'clock, and spent much time in ear | believe to be true, faithful, generous, self-sacrificing, nest prayer and devout reading of the Scriptures. noble, worthy, is —— is otherwise, let us only say, Large portions of the rest of the day were also spent "God forgive him. God have mercy on him and lead

Children.

THE BLIND BOY. BY REV. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., LL D.

It was a blessed summer day, The flowers bloomed, the air was mild : The little birds poured forth their lay, And everything in nature smiled. In pleasant thoughts I wandered on

Beneath the deep wood's ample shade, Till suddenly I came upon

Just at an aged birch-tree's foot A little boy and girl reclined-His hand in hers she kindly put, And then I saw the boy was blind. The children knew not I was near-

But all they said I well could hear, And I could see all they might do "Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy, "The little bird sings very long; Say, do you see him in his joy?

And is he pretty as his song ?" "Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid, "I see that bird on yonder tree."

The poor boy sighed, and gently said : " Sister, I wish that I could see. "The flowers, you say, are very fair,

And pretty birds are singing there-" Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell, And I can feel the green leaf's shade And I can hear the notes that swell

From those dear birds that God has made "So, sister, God to me is kind, Though sight, alas! He has not given ; But tell me, are there any blind

Among the children up in heaven? " No, dearest Edward, there all see-But why ask me a thing so odd?' "O Mary! he's so good to me, I thought I'd like to look at God."

Ere long, disease his hand had laid His widowed mother wept and prayed

That God would spare her sightless child He felt her warm tears on his face. And said: "O! never weep for me I'm going to a bright, bright place,

Where, Mary says, God I shall see. "And you'll be there, dear Mary, too; But, mother, when you get up there, Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you-You know I never saw you here."

He spoke no more, but sweetly smiled Until the final blow was given, When God took up that poor blind child, And opened first his eyes in heaven.

I HAVN'T TIME.

"George," said his teacher, one afternoon, "I wish you would arrange your drawing materials in a little "I was intending to do so, Mr. Wilton," replied

George, "but I havn't the time."

"Take time, then," returned Mr. Wilton. "'Order is the first law of heaven,' and it should be also the first law of earth. When you commenced your drawing this afternoon, you had been just one half hour leaking for your implementation.

that his fault was passed over by his widowed mother, "George, will you fasten the hinge on the garden gate?" asked his mother, one morning.

"I havn't the time now, mother, I shall be late at

school if I stop to do it, for I had to hurry so about that wood I could not cut last night, but I will fix it

retire, "I forgot all about that hinge; but, however, I hadn't the time to fix it to-night. Never mind, I'll do it in the morning."

George arose early, and on repairing to the garden asad sight was presented. The cattle, finding the broken gate no obstruction, had entered the garden, trampled the beds, broken down or eaten the vegetables, while a score of pigs had finished the work of determine so well begge.

destruction so well begun.

George wept with sorrow and vexation, but soon consoled himself with the thought that it was not his fault, for he should certainly have mended the gate if

he had only had time.

"The better way," said his mother, " is to defer not until to-morrow what should be done to day; and if you will only remember that there is a time for every-

thing, and will do everything in its time, the dimenty will be avoided."

Firmly as George resolved to follow his mother's advice it was but a few weeks before a valuable horse

advice it was but a few weeks before a valuable horse was drowned, because the busy boy had not time to cover the well in the lot.

When he became a man, he lost his farm by not having time to inquire into the validity of the title. Then his house was burned, and alas! it was not insured; the policy had expired a few days before, and he had not found time to have it renewed.

was born at Danvers, Mass., in 1802, and died at aged 61. He was educated among the Congregationalists, had a good physical and moral training, and was very amiable and exemplary in his youth, though and was for some time under the tuition of the

on New London District. Bro. Swinerton rose very rapidly in the New England Conference. He was lowing places in Providence Conference: In 1842-3,

in this holy work. Never was a more upright and consome things; but if he erred, it was on the safe side. He was too retiring and reserved in his habits for a public man; but he was never sullen, morose or gloomy in spirit. On this account he was not as well appreciated by the church and the world as he should have been, considering his moral worth and piety, his knowledge and talents. With his intimate friends he was more open, communicative and cheerful; and remarks, yet he enjoyed them when they were genial, to the point, and free from vulgarity. He was a man of few words, (taciturnity was perhaps his natural fault;) he never made lengthy speeche in public, but when he did speak, it was always in wisdom and in grace. During my intercourse with him for nearly twenty years, I never heard him speak a vain or foolish word. He was a great, but careful student of good books, and his knowledge as far as it

extended was accurate and thorough. But few men loved the Bible more, or studied it in a more attentive and devout spirit. This was remarkably the case during the last years of his life. He was almost a man of one book; and those with whom he lived, declare that his face frequently shone as he read it at family prayers. He was a great lover of children, was much interested in their welfare, and made remarks for their special benefit in almost every sermon. He thoroughly sympathized with the churc in all its great movements for the good of our race and liberally aided them by his means, and especially the Missionary, Sabbath School and Educational en-

As a husband, he was kind, considerate and loving as a friend, true, warm and steadfast; as a pastor, prudent, careful and faithful; as a preacher, plain practical and heart-searching; he excelled in the exposition and application of truth, and was in many instances successful in saving souls. As a Presiding Elder, he was faithful to the interests of the church and conversed familiarly with the young preachers concerning their religious experience, studies and pas toral duties. He experienced on one occasion, while stationed at New Bedford, a powerful temptation to abandon the ministry, and the temptation was not dispelled until God, in answer to his agonizing prayers, graciously revived his work in that place.

For several years before his death, he was in feeble

health, being troubled with a chronic dyspepsia. Hence he was not able to preach and to do pastoral work as in the days of his prime; he was accordingly appointed to stations of a lower grade than former ly. But he was enabled by grace to go down the hill of ministerial life gracefully, without murmuring against Providence, or envying the lot of other Like John the Baptist, his joy was fulfilled in seeing the Saviour's kingdom increased, though he himsel decreased. The death of his wife, which occurred at Globe Village, March 15, 1861, was a great stroke to, him, and from which he never fully recovered. She was a good wife, and a faithful fellow-helper in the work of God. After that his soul was evidently ripening for glory, and Providence was unconsciously prepar ing him for his end. Never was his religious experience richer, deeper and sweeter than for a few months previous to his death; and never did he utter nore striking remarks concerning the preciousness of Christ and his salvation. The brethren who were at the last Conference love feast, held at Warren, can never forget the clear and wonderful testimony which he gave then to the praise of the glory of God's grace. His last sickness was brief and prostrating, but his mind was peaceful and entirely submissive to the divine will. He had a strong impression in the early part of his sickness that it would be his drawing this afternoon, you had been just one name hour looking for your implements, and even then you were forced to borrow, not because you had none of your own, but because you could not find them. It is a lamentable fact, that a bad practice indulged for a time, becomes a babit, and like some infectious disease contaminates the other faculties."

| A few days before his decease, he sent a message by one of his brethren to a preachers' meeting held at this place: "Tell my brethren to a be with them, had George Atwell was a frank, good-tempered boy, that I should have been glad to be with them, had trated. Nevertheles the foundation of God standeth

> He continued in this happy frame of mind for a few days, then breathed his last without a struggle, and his pure spirit left its impress upon the features of its house of clay, which was beautiful even in death. Appropriate funeral services were held at Monument, at which the Rev. Wm. V. Morrison preached from those strikingly apposite words For he was a faithful man, and feared God above of his departed wife, to wait the blessed morn of the resurrection. "Lovely and pleasant were they in their lives, and in their death they are not divided."

WM. H. RICHARDS.

Biographical.

Bro. James H. Drummond died in Winslow, Aug. 22, aged 25 years.

At his decease the church on earth lost a valued member, while a bright star was added to the church above. Bro. D.'s sickness was protracted five mosths, during which he suffered much, but his hope in the Redeemer failed not in the trying hour. He experienced religion under the pastoral eare of Rev. B. M. Mitchell, eleven years ago, and was well prepared for sickness. He murmured not. He loved the church. Her interests lay near his heart. He lived well, and died well. Reader, strive to enter in at the straight gate. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

J. M. Garland.

died in Shrewsbury, Nov. 6, aged 51 years.

While suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, latent heart disease suddenly caused death. Sister S. had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about five years, and has left an evidence that she died in Christ. Shrewsbury, Nov. 20.

J. W. LEWIS.

GEORGE W. Orts died of consumption, in apswice, Nov. 19, aged 28 years.

Bro. Otis had been a member of the church in this place about three years. In 1862 he enlisted as a soldier in his country's cause, and with his regiment was on duty at Fort Warren. While there he was arrested by the destroyer of the race, returned home and spent several months with his family and friends, before his release.

Hadied in strong Christian faith, saving at the

and was for some time under the tuition of the famous Benj. Greenleaf, of Bradford. He was an excellent penman, accountant and financier; and taught school during his young manhood for several years at Lynn, Mass., in which work he was highly successful. He became acquainted with the Methodists in that place, was converted under the ministry of Rev. D. Fillmore, and soon afterwards joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married to Miss Sally Rhodes in 1826.

When and where he was licensed to exhort and to preach, I have not been able to ascertain. He joined the New England Conference on trial at its session at Springfield, Mass., May 18, 1831, and was admitted into full connection in due time. He was stationed at the following places: In 1831, at Hingham and Scituate; 1832, Malden; 1833–4, New Bedford, Fourth Street; 1835–6, Providence East; 1837, Norwich Landing; 1838–41, Presiding Elder on New London District. Bro. Swinerton rose very rapidly in the New England Conference. He was

Mercer, Me., Nov. 15.

CHARLES H. MESSER, of Union, Me., and member of the 24th Regiment of Maine Volunteers, died July 18, at Bonnet Carre, La., aged 24 years.

He was the son of pious parents, who faithfully instructed him and prayed for him. When he left for the army, he promised his father that he would seek and serve the Lord. We find written in his diary the following, in substance: "I will not swear, nor will I drink intoxicating liquors, and I will seek and serve the Lord. I will read my Bible and pray. I will remember the counsel of my beloved parents, the grace of God helping me." His officers say there was a great change in him. We trust he died well.

C. Phenix.

8. Globe Village; 1859-60, superannuated; 1861, Newport; 1862-3, Monument, at which place he died.

He was a good man, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. He enjoyed the blessing of perfect love for over twenty years, and exemplified it in his spirit and life. He delighted to converse on this subject with all who could sympathize with him; but he seldom spoke of his experience in public, and never ostentationsly. He was emphatically a man of prayer. He

joiced in its light during the remainder of life. His lan-guage was almost angelie, and his spirit manifested an inspiration rarely winessed. Surrounded by relatives and Christian friends to whom he gave invaluable counsel, putting off the garment of mortality, he ascen the world of the pure. J

CYRUS STANTON, son of Isaac Stanton, Esq., died of chronic diarrhea, in Bartlett, N. H., Nov. 4, aged 27.
Mr. Stanton was one of the 16th N. H. Vols., under Col. Pike. He lived about four months after his return; leaves a wife and three children.

O. T. SINCLAIR.

Bartlett, N. H., Nov. 15.

LUCY E. MESERVE died in Bartlett, N. H., Nov. 11, aged 12 years, 6 months, daughter of Isaac and Louisa Meserve, Esq.

This daughter, although but a child, gave evidence that she was a Christian. She loved her Bible, and was never known to retire without praying and singing praise to God.

O. T. Sinclair.

MRS. ELIZABETH B. McINTIRE, wife of Bro. Dani McIntire, and daughter of Bro. Joseph Thompson, died in Scotland Parish, York, Me., Oct. 27, aged 36 years

and 9 months.

She was from a child remarkable for her sweet and since her attention was called to the subject of religion, but her self-distrust prevented her making a public profession of Christianity. Early in the spring consumption laid its icy hand upon her, and it soon became evident that she must die. She now turned to Christ, and in him found perfect peace. She had many ties to bind her to this world, yet during her protracted sickness she never uttered a murmur, or expressed a doubt of God's goodness. Her will was completely swallowed up in the divine will. Thus with holy cheerfulness she was enabled to bid adieu to her husband, children, and all the endearments of her pleasant earthly home. In the agonies of death she remarked that all was light in the valley, and then sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

G. W. Barber. PATRICK SIMONTON died in Camden, Sept. 16, aged

Solution of the state of the st

Bro. Solomon Libby, after an illness of only thirtysix hours, died in Naples, Me, Aug. 24, aged 73 years.

Bro. L. gave his heart to the Saviour and his hand to
the Methodist Episcopal Church more than thirty years
ago. He was strongly attached to the cause of God and
the institutions of the church. Often was his voice heard
in the prayer and class room A few days before his
death he gave us his last testimony in a love feast. Although called suddenly, we doubt not he sleeps in Jesus.
Naples, Nov. 25.

G. F. Cobb.

WIDOW SARAH ELDRIDGE died in Smithfield, R. I ov. 6, aged 80 years.

She was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopa Church for nearly fifty years. Many of the old preachers who traveled Warwick Circuit thirty or forty years ago, found Christian hospitalities in her house, and will remember her with affection. As a Christian, during the member her with affection. As a Christian, during the whole term of her lengthened pilgrimage she witnessed a good profession. Her piety was deep, earnest, sincere, uniform and continuous. She was ready always to be a witness for Christ. Everything relating to the religion of Christ was held in her heart with the deepest reverence and affection. She loved the church of her choice with a love that knew no abatement during her long pilgrimage. And yet, at the same time she freely extended the hand of Christian fellowship to her neighbors of other communions, by whom she was held in high esteem. She was truly a mother in Israel. In her death her children (among whom is the wife of Rev. John E. Risley,) have met with an irreparable loss. But her end was peace. net with an irreparable loss. But her end was peace.

MRS. SUSAN EATON, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Eaton, o this place, died in Damariscotta, Me., at the residence of her son, (while on a visit,) Nov. 10, aged 69 years.

Sister Eaton has been for many years a worthy member of the church of Christ. Religion with her was a vital principle rather than frames and feelings. Though death came sudden, yet she with calmness fell asleep in

MAJOR JOSEPH RUST died in Washington, Me., Nov I, in the 91st year of his age.

Father Rust was one of the oldest inhabitants of the place, and has been for many years a worthy member of the M. E. Church. He retained his mental vigor to the last, though for the last year confined to his bed and suffering much, yet he was calm and hopeful, waiting his release from earth. His end was peace.

Washington, Me.

Z. Davis.

Advertisements.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, CHURCH ORGAN WESTFIELD, MASS.

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DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY,
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AFFECTIONS CHILLS, and FEVERS. HUMORS, LOSS of CONSTITU-TIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLAD-PLAINTS, and all diseases originating in A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY,

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I have been relieved of a CATAERHAL AFFECTION, consideration Bronchitis, by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUE and I would recommend it where a tonic and alterative effection. From Jeremiah Stone, M.D., of Previncetown, Mass. I have used the PERUVIAN SRRUP in my practice for fift months, and it has fulfilled my most sanguine expectatio It is the beau ideal of a preparation of iron. From Roswell Kinney, M.D., Mannsville, N. Y.

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Feb 12

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Sept 16 ep3meo6mos

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Acquired Capital, over \$5,008,849.

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Total amount of dividends
Total amount of dividends
Total amount received for interest the past year,
Amount of losses (144 lives)

4 363,480
363,480 Excess of interest received over losses,

Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.

Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February Exclusively FOR THE BEXEFIT OF THE INSURED.

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May 30

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"I have used the LIVER INVIGORATOR prepared by DE SANDORD, in my family during the past summer, and have found it to be a Medicine of great value for the purpose for which it is recommended. It has also been used by others in my congregation, from whom it has received high commendation.

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Nov 11

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July 30

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three sets of reeds and seven stops, including Tremolo.

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sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

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